

FILE DESCRIPTION

SAN FRANCISCO FILE

SUBJECT Edward Weinstein

FILE NO. 100-60740

VOLUME NO. 1

SERIALS 1

Thru

28

NOTICE

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File No: 100-60740Re: Edward James Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1A	5/16/68	Enclosure Envelope	1	1	Contains Encl. enclosures 1A1+1A2
1A ⁽¹⁾	4/1/68	Encl. Encl. w/ copy of photograph	1	1	Encl. contains 14 copies of photo w/ neg.
1A ⁽²⁾	4/2/71	Encl. Encl. w/ copy of photo & copy of DL	1	1	Encl. contains 8 copies of photo, 1 copy DL & negatives
1	4/2/68	SA to SAC memo w/ copy of passport appl.	1/2	7-	Referred
2	4/8/68	S.F. Internal memo w/ search slip	12/1	7-	Referred
3	4/23/68	SF Internal memo	1	1	
4	4/23/68	S.F. SAC letter to NY.	1	-	See NY file 65-15773
4	4/23/68	Copy of S.F. SAC memo to N.Y.	1	-	"
5	5/13/68	S.F. LHM envelope to mail 6	4	-	See HQ file 65-60359
5	5/13/68	S.F. LHM copy	4	-	"
6	5/13/68	NY. Letter to HQ w/ routing slip	2/1	7/1	See HQ 65-60359
6	5/13/68	Copy of NY. Letter to HQ	2	1	" " " "

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward James WeinsteinREVIEWED BY jea 3/78
Date: 3/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
7	6/18/68	S.F. Internal Memo	1	1	
8	7/26/68	NY. Letter to HQ	1	/	see HQ 65-60359
8	7/26/68	copy of NY. Letter to HQ	1	/	see HQ 65-60359
9	8/21/68	S.F. Internal Memo	1	1	
10	8/21/68	S.F. Letter to HQ	1	/	see HQ 65-60359
11	8/27/68	S.F. memo to file	1	1	
12	8/28/51	NY. report to HQ	37	/	see HQ file 65-60359
13	9/25/51	AL report to HQ	3	/	see HQ 65-60359
14	9/25/51	C.N. report to HQ	3	/	see HQ 65-60359
15	11/2/51	NY. report to HQ w/ routing slip	69/1	/1	see HQ 65-60359
16	1/2/52	SU report to HQ	2	/	" " " "
17	1/11/52	NY. report to HQ w/ routing slip	27/1	/1	" " " "

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward James WeinsteinREVIEWED BY leg 3/18
Date: 3/18
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
18	1/17/52	A.L. report to HQ	6	/	see HQ 65-60359
19	3/20/52	NY report to HQ w/ routing slip	41	/	" " " "
20	5/1/52	S.F. report to HQ	3	/	" " " "
21	5/5/52	MM report to HQ	3	/	" " " "
22	5/20/52	N.O. report to HQ	3	/	" " " "
23	6/4/52	NY report to HQ w/ routing slip	34	/	" " " "
24	7/9/52	A.L. report to HQ	2	/	" " " "
25	8/26/52	N.O. report to HQ	3	/	" " " "
26	9/4/52	NY report to HQ	32	/	" " " "
27	10/24/52	N.O. report to HQ	3	/	" " " "
28	11/21/52	AQ report to HQ	4	/	" " " "

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Serials

Volume Number

also Nos.

65-4548*

Closed Section

Indicate 9/2/68

WAC 8/11/69

Indicate 1/1/70

100-100750

100-100750

100-100750

(Title) _____

(File No.) _____

1. 14 photos & 1 neg. of JAMES WEINSTEIN. Filed 5/16/68. sjg

26/23/7 13 lines li 1109 photo of James Weinstein ph

Disposition:

2 1 CC SENT BUREAU
SEC. SERV. (WASH. D.C.)SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAY 13 1968

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

100-60740-1A



FD-340 (REV. 6-24-65)

File No. 100 - 60740

Date Received 4-1-68

From Passport Agency
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
450 Golden Gate Ave
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
SE
(CITY AND STATE)

By SA [REDACTED] b7c
To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☒ No
Receipt given ☐ Yes ☒ No

Description: 14 negs
12 photos of James Wernstein

100-60740-14(1)



FD-340 (REV. 6-24-65)

1 CC SENT BUREAU 8/2/71
REC. SERV. (WASH. D.C. & SF)

File No. 100-60740

Date Received 4/2/71

From DMV

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

PO Box 2590

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Sac. Calif.

(CITY AND STATE)

By [REDACTED]

(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

b7C

To Be Returned ☐ Yes

☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes

☒ No

Description:

13 Drivers Lic. Photo
& neg of James Weinstein

100-60740-1A2

RECORD CROSS REFERENCE COPY OF
DRIVER LICENSE APPLICATION ON FILE WITH
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES



.A027626

James Weinstein

1455 Kearny Street

San Francisco, Calif 94133

SEX M HT 5 FT 10 IN WT 170 LBS EYES BROWN HAIR BROWN

DOB 6-0-170 MAR 70

1-20-70

1-20-70

1-20-70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60740)(P) DATE: 4/23/68

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: JAMES WEINSTEIN
SM - C

[REDACTED] checked on 4/12/68, revealed the following information under the name JAMES WEINSTEIN: b7d

- 1961 Studies on the Left (SOTL), Vol. 1, No. 4, Graduate Student, Columbia, Editor of SOTL
- 1963 President SOTL - 320 West 85th St., New York City
- 10/10/64 "National Guardian" - Editor of SOTL, will participate with 8 editors of left-of-center publications in a symposium sponsored by the "National Guardian" on 10/28 regarding the coming presidential elections. Will be at Henry Hudson Hotel, Manhattan
- 7/30/66 Peace candidate, 19th CD of New York, independent

Records of San Francisco Voter's Registrations, checked on 4/17/68, failed to reveal any record of JAMES WEINSTEIN.

ZJ/med
(1)

med

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 25 1968	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-60740-3

0-79 (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☒ San Francisco
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE:

Date 12-16-76

Edward James Weinstein
Espionage - R

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____
2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office) _____
at _____
3. Re enclosure to New York letter dated 5-13-68
(office) _____
at New York
4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified as of 12-22-76
b. Classified _____
by _____, date _____, exemption category _____
date of automatic declassification _____
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic declassification _____

Bufile
Urfile

100-60744-6

FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60740)

DATE: 6/18/68

FROM :

SA [REDACTED] b7C

SUBJECT:

EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, aka
SM - C

New York letter to the Bureau, dated 5/13/68, revealing that New York will remain OO in this case inasmuch as Subject is due back to his residence in New York City in July 1968.

New York has requested San Francisco to discontinue its investigation inasmuch as Subject is a New York Subject.

Recommendation: Close

(1)
ZJ/mcn
mcn

100-60740-7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60740) DATE: 8/21/68

FROM : SA [REDACTED] *b7c*

SUBJECT: EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, aka
SM - C

OO: NEW YORK

Files of the San Francisco Police Department checked on August 19, 1968, and files of the Credit Bureau Metro, Incorporated, San Jose, California, checked on August 7, 1968, failed to reveal any record of the Subject.

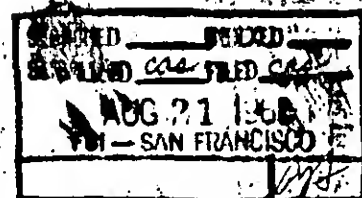
RECOMMENDATION: File.



ZJ/sms #11

(1)

gms



100-60740-9

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

T. 397-0218

CPR

(was phone disc? when?)

est. 10/67

James Weinstein
216 Filbert

84

A/4 Anne Farrar

self emp. writer 10 yrs.

RAT
8-7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 27 1968	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

b7c

100-60740-11

0-7D (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☒ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE: *Edward James Weinstein*
Espionage - R

Date *12-15-76*

1. Re report SA *Richard T. Hradsky* dated *11-2-51*
at *New York*
2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office) at _____
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office) at _____
4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified *as of 12-7-76*
- b. Classified _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile
Urfile

100-60740-15
FBI/DOJ

0-79 (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
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☐ San Juan
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☐ Springfield
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☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE: *Edward James Weinstein*
Espionage - R

Date 12-15-76

1. Re report SA Richard T. Hradsky dated 1-11-52
at New York
2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office) _____
at _____
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office) _____
at _____
4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified as of 12-7-76
- b. Classified _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, so date of automatic
declassification _____
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, so date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile
Urfile

100-60740-17

FBI/DOJ

0-79 (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☒ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
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☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
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☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE:

Edward James Weinsterin
Espionage - R

Date 12.15.76

1. Re report SA Richard T. Hradsky dated 3.20.62
at New York
2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office) at _____
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office) at _____
4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified DO of 12.7.76
- b. Classified _____, exemption category EXEMPT
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____, SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile
Ufile

100-60740-19

FBI/DOJ

0-7H (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☒ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
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TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
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☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE:

*Edward James Weinstein
Espionage - R*

Date 12-14-76

1. Re report SA Richard T. Hradsky dated 6-4-52
at New York
2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified
- b. Classified confidential SEARCHED INDEXED 2
by 4417 date 12-7-76 exemption category 1
declassification Indefinite date of automatic declassification DEC 22 11 26 AM '76
- c. Downgraded to _____ exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____ exemption category _____
by _____ date _____ date of automatic declassification _____

Bufile
Urfile

Page 11
Paragraph 4

FBI/DOJ

FILE

DESCRIPTION

SAN FRANCISCO FILE

SUBJECT Edward Weinstein

FILE NO. 100-60740

VOLUME NO. 2

SERIALS 29

Thru

52

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File No: 100-60740Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
29	11/25/52	NY report to HQ	29	-	see HQ 65-60359
30	2/6/53	L.A. report to HQ	3	-	" " " "
31	2/18/53	NY report to HQ	15	-	" " " "
32	5/27/53	NY report to HQ	32	-	" " " "
33	8/7/53	A.L. report to HQ	3	-	" " " "
34	8/27/53	NY report to HQ	7	-	" " " "
35	10/9/53	W.F.O report to HQ	6	-	see HQ 65-60359
36	10/30/53	AL report to HQ	2	-	" " " "
37	11/4/53	NY report to HQ	4	-	" " " "
38	1/13/54	NY report to HQ	47	-	" " " "
39	3/19/54	NY report to HQ	5	-	" " " "
40	4/16/54	NY report to HQ	3	-	" " " "

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
41	4/27/54	NK report to HQ	2	-	See HQ 65-60359
42	5/29/54	NY. report to HQ	4	-	" " " "
43	7/22/54	NY. report to HQ	5	-	" " " "
44	8/27/56	NY. report to HQ	9	-	" " " "
45	9/18/57	NY. report to HQ	7	-	See HQ 65-60359
46	9/18/57	NY Letter to HQ	5	-	" " " "
47	9/10/58	NY. report to HQ	1	-	" " " "
48	9/10/58	NY. Letter to HQ	3	-	" " " "
49	9/10/59	NY. Letter to HQ	2	-	" " " "
50	9/10/59	NY. report to HQ	5	-	" " " "
51	8/30/60	NY. report to HQ	3	-	" " " "
52	6/13/62	MI report to HQ	9	-	" " " "

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : Chief, Operations Section
(Attn: Document Classification
Review Unit)
FROM : Chief, Disclosure Section

DATE:

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST OF MEEROPOL V. BELL (CIVIL ACTION # 75-1121)

RE: ROSENBERG; ET AL

Attached records are presently:

☐ Classified

☐ Both

☐ Unclassified

☒ Particular attention
is directed to serials

See
Below

After reviewing these records to determine if
classification is presently warranted, it is requested
you indicate your determination hereon, and return this
form and the records to the following:

Unit F

Team 2

Attention _____

Room 6383

Ext 5774

Volume: 2

Serial

None

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 65-60359

R1-B

Also Nos.

5-45-48*

46

1

5-45-48

100

4-9-69

Gardner 2-4-69

12/10/68

Gardner 9-12-68

100-60740

Volume Number
Serials

29-53

FILE DESCRIPTION

SAN FRANCISCO FILE

SUBJECT EDWARD WEINSTEIN

FILE NO. 100-60740

VOLUME NO. 3

SERIALS 53

thru

100

NOTICE

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File No. 100-60740

Re: Edward Weinstein

Date:

3/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
53	10/6/61	MI Letter to HQ	1	1	
54	7/30/62	MI report to HQ	3	—	see HQ 65-60359
55	1/6/67	NY report to HQ	18	—	Same as above
56	2/1/68	FD-332 Attach to the below	1	1	F2-283 9/16/78 process
57	9/10/68	NY Letter to HQ	1	—	See HQ 65-60359
58	9/10/68	NY Letter to HQ	5	—	Same as above
58	9/10/68	COPY of NY Letter to HQ	5	—	Same as above
59	9/27/68	S.F. Letter to HQ	1	+	Same as above
60	10/21/68	S.F. Internal memo	1	1	
61	11/12/68	Guardian Newspaper clipping - FRONT + back of pg	2	2	
62	11/11/68	FD-125 Record Request	3	1	
63	11/27/68	SF Teletype	1	1	

File No: 100-60740

Re: Edward Weinstein

Date:

3/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
63	11/27/68	Same INFO as SF Teletype above - NOT DUP	1	1	
64	11/29/68	SF memo to file	1	1	
65	11/27/68	WFO Letter to HQ	1	—	See HQ 65-60359
65	11/27/68	Copy of WFO Letter to HQ	1	—	Same as above
66	12/4/68	SF LHM to file Attach to the below	1	—	Same as above
67	12/6/68	SF Letter to HQ	1	—	Same as above
68	12/24/68	SA memo to SAC	2	2	
69	12/30/68	Legat Rome Letter to HQ and routing slip →	1	1	See HQ 65-60359
70	1/13/69	NY memo to S.F.	1	1	
70	1/13/69	Copy of NY memo to S.F.	1	1	DUP 1
71	1/17/69	Ottawa Airtel to HQ Capt. 3rd party	3	1	
72	2/4/69	Third Party Letter US Embassy Canada	1	0	
NR	2/7/69	Routing Slip	1	1	

File No: 100-60740 Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
72	2/4/69	copy of Third Party Letter U.S. Embassy Canada	1	0	
73	2/7/69	OTTAWA Airtel to HQ capt 3rd party	1	1	
73	2/7/69	copy of Ottawa Airtel to HQ	1	1	DUP-1
74	3/28/69	FD-160 Indexes Search Slip w/R/S	1/1	1/1	
75	4/1/69	S.F. Teletype	1	1	
75	4/1/69	copy of S.F. Teletype	1	1	DUP-1
76	4/1/69	S.F. memo to file	1	1	
77	4/11/69	S.F. LHM capt 3rd party ENC TO 78	12	-	referred to another Gov't agency
78	4/11/69	S.F. Airtel to HQ capt 3rd party	2	2	
79	10/31/69	S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	
80	8/21/69	S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	
81	1/15/69	S.F. memo to file	1	1	

File No: 100-60740 Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
82	4/8/70	S.F. LHM capt 3 rd party ENCL TO Ser 83	26	26	
83	4/8/70	S.F. Letter to HQ capt 3 rd party	3	3	
84	4/25/70	S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	
85	7/9/70	S.F. LHM ENCL TO 86	2	2	
86	7/8/70	S.F. Letter to HQ	2	2	
87	10/3/70	S.F. Letter to HQ	1	1	
88	5/27/71	S.F. Memo to SAC	3	3	
88	5/27/71	Copy of S.F. memo to SAC	3	3	DUP-3
89	2/9/71	S.F. Airtel to HQ	5	5	
89	2/9/71	Copy of S.F. Airtel to HQ	5	5	DUP-5
90	3/25/71	S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	
90	3/25/71	Copy of S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	DUP-1

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
91	4/15/71	S.F. letter to a 3rd party	1	0	
92	7/6/71	S.F. Airtel to HQ	3	3	
93	12/21/71	S.F. memo to SAC	5	2	
94	12/27/71	S.F. LHM ENCL TO Ser 95	9	9	
95	12/27/71	S.F. Letter to HQ	1	1	
96	12/29/71	FD-306 Informant report	3	3	
97	4/11/72	P.G. memo to SAC	87	87	
98	1/13/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	19	19	
99		Destroyed	-	-	See NR serial 8/25/72 form 7D-338
100	2/7/72	S.F. memo to SAC	3	3	
NR	8/25/72	Channelization form FD-338	1	1	

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)	
62	11-11-68	(b)(7)(D)- This exemption was cited on pages 2 & 3 to protect the information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information could disclose the identity of the source.	
71	1-17-69	(B)(1)- Pages 2 & 3 have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 3-29-78 and it bears the Classification Officer's number 4913.	
72 and duplicate	2-4-69	(B)(1)- The entire document has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 3-29-78 and it bears the Classification Officer's number 4913.	
93	12-21-71	(b)(7)(D)- This exemption was cited on pages 3 through 5 to protect the information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information could disclose the identity of the source.	

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
91	4-15-61	(b) (7) (D)- This exemption was cited for the entire document to protect the information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information could disclose the identity of the source.

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 62-1663

RE-1

DO NOT FILE IN FBI HEADQUARTERS FILES

FIELD OFFICE FILE

RETURN TO FOIPA
ROOM 6296

100-60747

Volume Number

3

100-60747

100-60747

0-5-100

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58776-Sub 30)

10/6/61

SAC, MILWAUKEE (65-808)

CLANDESTINE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
POTENTIAL OPERATORS
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Milwaukee letter to the Bureau, 9/27/61 and Bureau routing slip to Milwaukee, 10/4/61.

Attached herewith are appropriately executed FD-332 with six copies on EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, aka. SM-C, as an "Addition."

The file on this individual has been reviewed and the information appearing on this form is current and accurate.

This individual is being placed in Part II.

EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, BUfile 65-60359, MIfile 100-13655 is being added to the list since he is now residing at 5610 Hansen'sley Road, Madison, Wisconsin, and is a transfer under this program from the New York Division.

-F*-

2 - Director (65-58776-Sub 30) (RM) (Encl. 6)
2 - Milwaukee (65-808) (100-13655)

JED:ar

(4)

100-60740-33

Bureau File No. 65-60740Part () of _____ Holder of
Current FCC LicenseDate 2/1/68

(Office)

File No. 65-15143

Name (Surname, First), Character of Case, Home Address	Birth Date, Employment	Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Current License	Brief Statement of Reasons for Individual's Inclusion on List
<p>WEINSTEIN, EDWARD JAMES SR-2</p> <p>601 West End Ave. (u) APT. 14 NEW YORK, NY</p>	<p>1/17/26 New York, NY (u)</p> <p>Executive, Versailles Management Co., 150 Seventh Ave., NY, NY (u)</p> <p>WEINSTEIN has attended US Navy Radio and Radar Service Schools; was an electronics instructor in the Service; and has had experience as a Television Technician. (u)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>WEINSTEIN attended meetings of the Student Section, Communist Party (CP) Cornell University in the late 1940's. He was also active in the Labor Youth League and the Young Progressives of America, in the early 1950's. WEINSTEIN was a former roommate of MAXWELL FINESTONE, a member of the Julius Rosenberg espionage operation, and on one occasion in 1950 WEINSTEIN's automobile was used by FINESTONE to drive JULIUS ROSENBERG to pick up some espionage material. On 4/17/51, WEINSTEIN appeared before a Grand Jury in the USDC, SDNY, NY, and refused to testify on constitutional grounds as to whether or not he knew MAXWELL FINESTONE. On 1/12/60 WEINSTEIN refused to divulge names of those with whom he had been associated while a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) and CP. On 10/24/64, he reportedly attended a function in NYC sponsored by the "National Guardian".</p>

SEARCHED INDEXED
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FEB 12 1968
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

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Indexed
Filed

100-60740-56

65-15144-2173

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

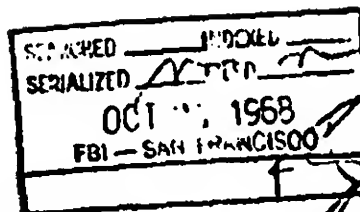
TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60740) DATE: 10/21/68

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN
SM - C

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] b7c
ascertained on October 18, 1968, that the Subject and his wife
had returned home from their trip.

RECOMMENDATION: File.



San Francisco

(1) - 100-60740)

(1 - 105-23963)(ANNE FARRAR WEINSTEIN)

ZJ/smg #11

(12) [initials]



100-60740-60

Judson

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Correspondence

Correction

James Weinstein, San Francisco: In a letter to the Guardian [Sept. 28], Wells Keddie seriously distorted my remarks at the Socialist Scholars Conference on the working class and the process of proletarianization in the U.S.

I asserted that what Marxists and others have traditionally called the industrial working class is declining both relatively and absolutely. I did not assume that the working class was on the verge of extinction, but I did say that the U.S. was the first country to approach that condition described by Marx as the inevitable result of capitalist development; a society in which productivity would be so high and technological development so advanced as

to eliminate the need for a class of workers—that is, a class of people who would have to spend their lives in alienated labor. I argued the need for socialists to develop a positive vision of a new society which could offer workers the hope of being something other than alienated laborers and compulsive consumers. Implied in that was no courtship of suburbia, but only a little hard work for socialist intellectuals and activists.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 GUARDIAN
NEW YORK

Date: SAT., OCT. 12, 1968

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 17 1968	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

400-60740-61

0-26-68
mkp

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216
Filber

[Redacted]
4 opt

[Redacted]

pls adv a re

DMV-DDL fr

James Weinstein

aka Edw J W -

b. 7-17-26

216 Filber (sr) Jr

+ Anne Weinstein

aka Anne Farnon

same old

b. 9-13-39

25 OCT 1968

back of ser 61

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left.

☐ Birth ☒ Credit ☐ Criminal ☐ Motor Vehicle ☐ Death ☐ Marriage ☐ INS

To: ~~Re: [unclear]~~ Bred:

Return to: Feuster File number: 100 - 60740

Name and aliases of subject, applicant, or employee, and spouse
Edward James Weinstein, aka. James Weinstein

Addresses:
Residence: 216 Filbert St. S.F.
Business: Writer - Historian.
Former: New York City, N.Y.

* Date and place of marriage (if applicable)

Race <u>White.</u>	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age <u>42</u>	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes
Birth date <u>7/7/24</u>	Birthplace <u>New York City, N.Y.</u>					
Arrest Number	Fingerprint classification			Criminal specialty		

Specific information desired
Any

Results of check

Record Credit Bureau Metro. Inc.,
San Jose Calif. which covers

1922 6E [redacted] b7d b7c

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
NOV 14 1962
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

100 - 60740 - 62

FBI, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
STATE TELETYPE SYSTEM

11/29/61

Transmit in Plain by teletype to: DMV-DDL
(Type in "plaintext" or "code")

PLEASE ADVISE ANY RECORD DMV-DDL FOR JAMES WEINSTEIN
aka. EDWARD JAMES WEINSTFIN, born 7/17/26, aka 216 FILBERT
ST, SAN FRANCISCO and ANNE FARRAR aka. ANNE WEINSTEIN,
SAME ADDRESS, DOB 42 9/12/39.

CHARLES W. BATES
FBI-SF

POST P

100-60740

2J

Searched _____
Serialized cr
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Approved: Crif

Sent 11 30 A

M Per 10

100-60740-63

MVS

6 FBS 11-27-68 1130 AM CRIM
MVS
DDI

PLS ADVISE ANY RECORD DDL FOR JAMES WEINSTEIN, AKA EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, DOB 7-17-26, 216 FILBERT ST., SAN FRAN. THX.

CHARLES W. BATES SAC FBI SF MS

MVS

7 FBS 11-27-68 1130 AM CRIM
MVS DDI

PLS ADVISE ANY RECORD DDL FOR ANNE FARRAR, AKA ANNE WEINSTEIN, DOB 9-13-39, 216 FILBERT ST., SAN FRAN. THX.

CHARLES W. BATES, SAC FBI SF MS

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-60740-63

11-27-68 1130 AM CRIM
MVS DDL

PLS ADVISE ANY RECORD DDL FOR ANNE FARRAR, AKA ANNE WEINSTEIN,
DOB 9-13-39, 216 FILBERT ST., SAN FRAN. THX.

CHARLES W. BATES SAC FBI SF MS

6 FBS/ 11-27-68 1130 AM CRIM
MVS
DDL

PLS ADVISE ANY RECORD DDL FOR JAMES WEINSTEIN, AKA EDWARD JAMES
WEINSTEIN, DOB 7-17-26, 216 FILBERT ST., SAN FRAN. THX.

CHARLES W. BATES SAC FBI SF MS

MVS 11-29-68

FBI SAN FRANCISCO BATES FBS/
RE 7 FBS 11-27-68

CLASS FARRAR 216 FILBERT ST SAN FRANCISCO DOB 9-13-39 5-7 140 BRN BLU
VALID RESTRICTED TO CORRECTIVE LENSES NO CONVS
SUBJ AKA ANNE WEINSTEIN
MVS DDL NI 1115 PST

MVS 11-28-68 1305 PDT
FBI SAN FRANCISCO / BATES SAC
RE 6 FBS 11-27-68

CLASS 3 DRIV LIC A27626 ISSUED 5-24-68 JAMES WEINSTEIN
ADD DOB GIVEN VALID RESTRICTED TO CORRECTIVE LENSES CONV
9-18-57 SEC WW356 RED BLUFF ALSO CONV 4-16-66 SPEEDING STATE OF
NEW YORK
NO RECORD DRIVERS LIC OR VIOLS EDWARD JAMES WINSTEIN AS GVN
DDL MVS WE

100-60740 (Ed. James Weinstein)

105-23963 (Anne Farrar)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 29 1968	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-60740-64

NY 142

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC (100-57639) (45) DATE: 12/24/68

FROM: SA [REDACTED] (# 42) b7c

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c
SH - C

The information on the attached FD-302 was furnished on a confidential basis. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained. The source has furnished reliable information in the past.

The information on the FD-302 was made available by:

[REDACTED] b7D
Chemical NY Trust Co.,
20 Pine St., N.Y.C.

The original longhand of the FD-302 is maintained as an attachment to this memorandum in captioned case file, serial 100-57639-651.

1-100-197419 (NECLC) (41)
1-15-15773 (JAMES WEINSTEIN) ~~157~~
APC:sp

(3)

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

JAN 15 10 02 AM '69

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
DEC 24 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-60740-68

Routing Slip
6-7 (Rev. 5-22-67)

(Copies:) (Boxes Checked)

TO: SAC, :

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☒ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date **JAN 8 1968**

RE:

EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN
SM - C

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Supp. by _____
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 9 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

100-60740-69

1:

Date 12/17/68

b1c

b7c

This information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Chemical N.Y. Trust Co., 20 Pine St., New York City. b7D

On 12/17/68 at New York File # NY 100-57699

b7c

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/17/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60740)

DATE: 1/13/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15773)

SUBJECT: EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN aka
SM - C
(OO:SF)

ReFD-128 dated 9/10/68.

Attached find New York memo from SA [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] 12/24/68, and Legat, Rome letter to the
Director dated 12/30/68, for completion of your file on
subject.

2-San Francisco (Attachments 2) (RM)
1-New York

RJR:jmk
(3)

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

JAN 15 10 02 AM '69

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

100-60740-170

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60740)

1/13/69

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15773)

EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN aka
SH - C
(OO:SF)

ReFD-128 dated 9/10/68.

Attached find New York memo from SA [REDACTED] 12/24/68, and Legat, Rome letter to the [REDACTED] dated 12/30/68, for completion of your file on subject. b7c

2-San Francisco (Attachments 2) (RM)
1-New York

RJR:jmk
(3)

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED 2 FILED 3

JAN 15 10 02 AM '69

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

100-60740-70

FBI

Date: January 17, 1969

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-147200)
FROM LEGAT, OTTAWA (105-2751) (P)
SUBJECT IS-CU
OO: MILWAUKEE

b7c

B1

Please note request in Paragraph 4 and dissemination restrictions in Paragraph 5.

- 9 - Bureau (Encs.-7)
- 1 Liaison Direct
- 1 Chicago
- 1 Milwaukee (105-3897)
- 1 New York
- 1 Portland
- 1 San Francisco
- 1 - Ottawa

MLI:j1
(10)

B1

*under
show to
reference*

STOR BUREAU BY ROUTING SLIP

100-60740-71
SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED
FEB 10 9 43 AM '69

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

XEROX

b7c

Routing Slip
(FD-25-87)

(Copies to Off: Checked)

TO: SAC,

<input type="checkbox"/> Albany	<input type="checkbox"/> Houston	<input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk	<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque	<input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field
<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/> Omaha	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantico
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia	
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City	<input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix	
<input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham	<input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville	<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh	
<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portland	
<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock	<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond	
<input type="checkbox"/> Butte	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> Sacramento	
<input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisville	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee	<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego	
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Francisco	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dallas	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan	
<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> Newark	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah	
<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	<input type="checkbox"/> New Haven	<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle	
<input type="checkbox"/> El Paso	<input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans	<input type="checkbox"/> Springfield	
<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New York City		

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date **FEB 7 1969**

RE:

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Serap, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: ...

Enc.

Bufile **105-147200**
Ctfile

2-7-69

Airtel

VIA AIR COURIER

To: Director, FBI (105-147200)
From: Legat, Ottawa (105-2751)(P)
Subject: [REDACTED] b7C
IS - CU
(OO: MI)

Re Ottawa airtel 1-17-69.

[REDACTED] B1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

B1

9 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 cc - Liaison Direct
1 cc - Chicago
1 cc - Milwaukee (105-3897)
1 cc - New York
1 cc - Portland
1 cc - San Francisco
1 - OTT
M.L:jhc
-(10)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAR 3 9 59 AM '69

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

100-60740-73

2-7-69

Airtel

VIA AIR COURIER

To: Director, FBI (105-147200)
From: Legat, Ottawa (105-2751) (P)
Subject: [REDACTED] b7c
IS - CU
(OO: MI)

Re Ottawa airtel 1-17-69,
[REDACTED] B1
[REDACTED] B1

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 cc - Liaison Direct
1 cc - Chicago
1 cc - Milwaukee (105-3897)
1 cc - New York
1 cc - Portland
1 cc - San Francisco
1 - OTT
WLI:jhc
(10)

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED

MAR 3 9 59 AM '69

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

100-60740-73

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Date

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☒ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

100-0-87025

(6/55) Plumber in Los Angeles, Calif.

Age 55 5'9"

100-60740-71

fs

-72

Mr. & Mrs. [redacted] b7C

100-45728-94

(7/65) - Mailings list of San Jose Peace Center

690 Luckt Way, Campbell, Calif. 95008

100-61482 *

b7C

Requested by

Searched by

Consolidated by

Reviewed by

Expt

Extension

File No.

3/27/69

315

(date)

(date)

3/28/69

(date)

Index as serial 100-60740 (see serial 72)

Index

Serial

File

Ext

I - Identical
II - Not identical

I - Not identifiable
II - Unavailable reference

File Review Symbols

100-60740-71

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☒ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☒ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date 5/25/69

RE:

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

B1

Enc. 2
Bufile 105-147200
Urfile

CII

8 185

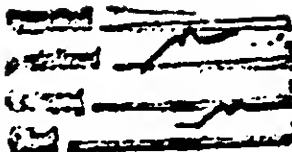
04-01-69

10-10

PM CRIM

CII

PLEASE FURNISH ANY RECORD OR WANTS FOR EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN,
COMMONLY KNOWN AS JAMES WEINSTEIN, DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE,
BORN 07-17-26, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, SIX FEET TALL, BROWN HAIR,
BROWN EYES, RESIDES 216 FILBERT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. REFER SAN FRANCISCO FILE 100-60740.
THANKS CHARLES W. BATES SAC FBI SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE



100-60740-75

FBI, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
STATE TELETYPE SYSTEM

SF 100-60740

3/28/69

Transmit in PLAIN TEXT by teletype to: CII, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
(Type in "plaintext" or "code")

PLEASE FURNISH ANY RECORD OR WANTS FOR EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN,
COMMONLY KNOWN AS JAMES WEINSTEIN, DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE,
BORN 7/17/26, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, SIX FEET TALL, BROWN HAIR,
BROWN EYES, RESIDES 216 FILBERT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. REFER SAN FRANCISCO FILE 100-60740.

THANKS,

CHARLES W. BATES
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

ZJ/sms #11
(1) *ma*

POST PENDING
OR

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent

10

M Per

100-60740-75

8 FBS
CII

04-01-69 10-10 PM CRIM

PLEASE FURNISH ANY RECORD OR WANTS FOR EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN,
COMMONLY KNOWN AS JAMES WEINSTEIN, DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE,
BORN 07-17-26, NEW YORK, SIX FEET TALL, BROWN HAIR,
BROWN EYES, RESIDES 216 FILBERT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. REFER SAN FRANCISCO FILE 100-60740.
THANKS CHARLES W. BATES SAC FBI SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

MMH
FBS

20 CII 4-2-69 CRIM
FBI SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
/REF CHARLES W. BATES/

RE UP 8 FBS 4-1-69. FIND NO RECORD OUR FILES ON EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN
"OR" JAMES WEINSTEIN AS GIVEN.

CII WANTED PERSONS UNIT [REDACTED] OH/TC 0026 PST

b7c

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 7 1969	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-60740-76

FBI

Date: 4/11/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-147200)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-NEW)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c
IS - CUBA
OO: MILWAUKEE

B1

B1

The sources utilized in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Source 1 Former [REDACTED] (BY REQUEST) b7d

Source 2 [REDACTED] B1

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)(RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (105-3897)(Encs. 2)(AM)(RM)
- 7 - San Francisco
 - (2 - 105-NEW)
 - (1 - 100-60740)(JAMES WEINSTEIN)
 - (1 - 105-23963)(ANNE WEINSTEIN)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])

ZJ/sms #11
(12) [REDACTED]

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-60740-78

Source 3 Former [REDACTED] (BY REQUEST)

Source 4 [REDACTED] B1

Source 5 [REDACTED] b7D

Source 6 [REDACTED]

Source 7 [REDACTED]

Source 8 [REDACTED]

Source 9 [REDACTED] b7D

University of California,
Berkeley, California

Source 10 [REDACTED] b7D

University of California,
Berkeley, California

Other confidential sources contacted were:

b7D [REDACTED] 4/3/69 SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 3/14/69 SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 3/19/69 SA [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] 3/12/69 SA [REDACTED]

JAMES WEINSTEIN is on Reserve Index - B.

[REDACTED] on the Security Index - Priority III. b7C

ANNE WEINSTEIN, [REDACTED] are not
on any index.

No information was located in San Francisco indices
identifiable with [REDACTED] b7C

This case is being placed in a closed status, UACB;
however, any information coming to the attention of the San
Francisco Office with respect to a new party being organized
with headquarters at 216 Filbert Street, San Francisco, California,
will be brought to the attention of the Bureau immediately.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified
"Confidential" because information furnished by the above sources,
if disclosed, could reasonably result in their identification.

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DATE: 10/31/69

FROM : SUPV. [REDACTED] b7C

SUBJECT: JAMES WEINSTEIN
RM

The following number was called from or was used to make a collect call to 845-0103, telephone number for the BPP, 3106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, on the date(s) indicated. Billing for this number is to [REDACTED] for Peace and Freedom Movement at the same address, although [REDACTED] and the Peace and Freedom Movement no longer operate there, the building being exclusively occupied now by the BPP and its members. (Source: [REDACTED], to IC [REDACTED]. A copy of the bill will be filed after dissemination in SF 157-1534. b7D b7C

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization headquartered in Berkeley, Calif., with chapters located throughout the U.S.

Individual or organization captioned is the subscriber unless otherwise shown.

Number	Date(s)	Place	Subscriber	Indicate if Collect
397-0218	8/6	San Francisco	[REDACTED] b7D	

On [REDACTED] advised IC [REDACTED] that #397-0218 is listed to: b7C

JAMES WEINSTEIN
1455 Kearny, San Francisco
Additional Listing: A4 RLT FARRAR, ANNE
Credit Info: Owns Agenda Pub Co 421411
0 2yr Ref 8245975

ACTION:

CC - 105-23963
Anne Farrar

APC/jmp

(500)

b7D

P.O. advised 12/3/69

and James Anne Weinstein
rechange number from 316
10/31/69

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 20 1969	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-60940-79

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC,

DATE: 8/21/69

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (SAN FRANCISCO) 157-4294 **b7c**

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FACISM (NCCF)
RM

Information excerpted below was received on date indicated from SF 3259-R*. SF T 22 L

Source reports on activity at Black Panther Party (BPP) San Francisco Chapter Headquarters, 1336 Fillmore, San Francisco, California, where the BPP National Distribution Office is also located.

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization headquartered in Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout the United States.

Source operates under Departmental authorization, but is ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. If it is necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be suitably paraphrased to adequately protect this sensitive source.

No copy of this memo, as such, is retained in San Francisco where subject is in another division.

13:54p

pg 08 GAIL to JAMES WEINSTEEN (ph) telling him to be at the meeting of the Committee to Combat Facism tomorrow.

8-21-1969

James Weinstein
*100-60740**

1 - JAMES WEINSTEEN (phonetic)

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AUG 21 1969	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

RNB:jb
(500)

100-60740-80

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Advanced Industrial Society has transformed the class struggle. Internationally it has meant a world wide imperialist system dominated by the United States. Within America it has transformed the nature of work, and therefore the nature of the working class. To help comprehend this transformation, a prerequisite to the development of mass socialist consciousness, is the purpose of

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION will begin publication in November. The first issue will contain:

- An editorial outlining our political perspective
- A critique of recent developments within SDS
- A memoir on teaching in working class high schools
- The fiscal crisis of the State by James O'Connor
- The underdevelopment of socialism in advanced industrial society by James Weinstein
- An interview with Fidel Castro by Saul Landau
- The facade of equality in liberal theory by Richard Lichtman
- The relevance of internationalism and the irrelevance of internationalists by Isaac Deutscher

☐ Enclosed is \$6.00 for a one year (6 issues) subscription to SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, (single copy - \$1.50 bimonthly publication). Add \$1.00 for foreign subs.

Name
Address
City State Zip

Please make checks payable to SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, 1445 Stockton St., San Francisco, California, 94133.

☐ SPECIAL OFFER: Joint subscription with Radical America - \$9.00 per year

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P# 12

GUARDIAN

N.Y., NEW YORK

Date: 11-15-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: S.F.
☐ Being investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 31 1969	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-60740-81



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

April 8, 1970

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

I. GENERAL NATURE OF PUBLICATION

Source 1 advised that the November 15, 1969 issue of the "Guardian" contained an advertisement which solicited subscriptions to "Socialist Revolution" which was to begin publication in November, 1969. The purpose of this publication stated in this advertisement was to help under the transformation of the class struggle caused by the advanced industrial society which has transformed the nature of work and therefore the nature of the working class within the United States and internationally has meant a world-wide imperialistic system dominated by the United States. A reproduction of the editorial section of Volume 1, Number 1, dated January - February, 1970, and Volume 1, Number 2, dated March - April, 1970, is set forth to further identify the purpose of this publication and to identify the editorial staff.

A characterization of the
"Guardian" is contained in
the appendix.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-60740-82

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Volume I, No. 1

January-February, 1970

Socialist Revolution is published bi-monthly by Agenda Publishing Co., 1445 Stockton St., San Francisco, California, 94133. Subscription: \$6.00 per volume (\$7.00 foreign). Single copies \$1.50. Copyright 1969 by Agenda Publishing Co. Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at San Francisco, California.

This issue was prepared by the following collective working out of San Francisco:

David W. Eakins
Anne Farrar
John Judis
Saul Landau
Richard Lichtman
James O'Connor
Martin J. Sklar
James Weinstein
Eli Zaretsky

Studies on the Left ceased publication in 1967 because of political differences among the editors. At that time, several of the editors planned to organize new journals. *Socialist Revolution* is the first of these new journals to appear. Among its editors are several former editors of *Studies*, and in that sense *Socialist Revolution* is a successor to *Studies*. Others may follow.

The development of socialist ideas cannot be separated from the development of a class-conscious socialist movement. More modestly, the development of *Socialist Revolution* as a journal cannot be separated from the development of a political tendency within the movement. We therefore encourage the organization of collectives that share our political perspective and will work with us in putting out the journal and putting its ideas into practice. Write us.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Volume I, No. 2

March-April, 1970

Socialist Revolution is published bi-monthly by Agenda Publishing Co., 1445 Stockton St., San Francisco, California, 94133. Subscription: \$6.00 per volume (\$7.00 foreign). Single copies \$1.50. Copyright 1969 by Agenda Publishing Co. Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at San Francisco, California.

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SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

ANNOUNCES IN OUR FORTHCOMING ISSUE:

James O'Connor—Inflation and the American Working Class

Martin Sklar—Disaccumulation and Twentieth Century America

Warren Susman—The Nineteen Thirties

Jan Halliday—Japan and American Imperialism

Robert Fitch and Mary Oppenheimer—Finance Capital and the Corporations

and further explorations of —

ecology

the underground press

women's liberation

working class organizing

To continue, *Socialist Revolution* appeals to each of our readers for assistance:

1—Sign up as many new subscribers as possible, and contribute whatever money you can.

2—Help us distribute the journal — in libraries, bookstores and movement outlets. We will send as many journals on consignment as can be locally distributed.

3—If you have purchased this at a newsstand or bookstore, subscribe:

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Agenda Publishing Company

1445 Stockton Street

San Francisco, California 94133

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

Single Issue @ \$1.50 _____

Foreign Subscription

@ \$7.00 _____

Subscription (6 Issues)

@ \$6.00 _____

Joint Subscription with

Radical America @ \$9.00 _____

to begin with no. _____

Contribution _____

Introduction

IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY, the proletariat is engaged in two related struggles: first, over instrumental social relations — racism, chauvinism, nationalism, and authoritarianism; second, over economic issues — wages, taxes, and inflation. Both of these struggles are being fought in ways that divide the proletariat against itself, more than they unify it against the bourgeoisie. The struggles against instrumental social relations divide black and white, man and woman, young and old, anti-war and pro-war. Struggles over material issues split the American proletariat from the world proletariat, black workers from white workers, and reinforce among all workers the bourgeois definition of well-being in terms of commodity accumulation and consumption.

A revolutionary strategy in advanced capitalist society requires integrating the struggles over material demands

and over instrumental social relations with a struggle against capitalist relations of production — alienated labor. The second part of our editorial, "The Making of a Socialist Consciousness," continues our attempt to establish a basis for such a strategy. At present, revolutionaries in the United States do not have a theoretical basis for a unified strategy. Marxist theorists in the United States have either ignored the issue of alienated labor or treated it in a utopian way. As a result, there are now only two strategic choices for American revolutionaries: economism or anarchism.

THE LEFT, THEREFORE, remains marginal to most social conflict in the United States today. The left's attempt to influence anti-war activity by developing an anti-imperialist movement that would reveal the class nature of the war is an example of this. John Judis's "The Triumph of Bourgeois Hegemony" traces that marginality to the left's failure to challenge the traditional presuppositions of American corporate capitalism.

Such a challenge is only emerging in an unorganized way. Patricia Michaels writes of her experience teaching in a working-class high school. By contesting students' conceptions of themselves, relations with each other and with their teacher, she sparked a small political movement. But that movement, like others of its kind, was difficult to sustain in the absence of a larger movement embodying an alternative world conception.

JAMES O'CONNOR IN TURN EXAMINES the social meaning of the contradiction between state expenditures and taxation. The state budget now relates large and diverse sectors of the proletariat to each other: blacks, soldiers, students, teachers and state workers among others. The budget is a source of continual political conflicts: wage demands, the tax revolt, the financing of liberal reform. These conflicts, heretofore, have divided the proletariat. O'Connor's work indicates that the issues raised by the crisis could be reconstructed by these diverse sectors so as to contribute to a unified revolutionary politics. For this to happen, we must build a movement that interprets quantitative material issues (such as wages and taxes) and

ON

INTRODUCTION

5

qualitative social issues (production and social relations) as interpenetrated and that thereby redefines the needs of modern men and women.

A REDEFINITION OF MATERIAL ISSUES, of the meaning of abundance and well-being is a potentiality of the modern ecology movement. Its attempt to keep pace with global capitalist waste and destructiveness has led the movement to conceive of the world as an integrated system of mutually determinant relationships. Yet, for the most part, the ecology movement has failed to question the control of productive forces or the concrete needs of the world proletariat. David Eakins' "Population and the Capitalism Bomb" traces the limitations of the ecology movement to its failure to integrate its systematic conception of world biological relationships with the system of social relations from which they are inseparable.

These articles recall a problem raised in our first issue: the underdevelopment of socialism in advanced capitalist society. In the United States and Western Europe, the social disintegration and conflict produced by the development of capitalism have outstripped the social understanding of the proletariat, who alone can arrest and transcend that disintegration. Marxist theory has become utopian, divorced from concrete social existence; while Marxist practice has become economist, unable to provide an alternative conception of well-being.

BY CONTRAST, the Marxist ideal of a free and egalitarian human community is alive in societies where the forces of production are unable to realize that ideal. In Saul Landau's interview with Fidel Castro, Fidel ends by saying to us: "You have developed the complete material base to live under communism, but since you have developed it under the laws of capitalism, you have at the same time developed the individualism and selfishness that make a very different mentality from that needed to live in a communist society."

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

II. LOCATION OF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING FACILITIES

Volume 1, Number 1, of "Socialist Revolution" dated January - February, 1970, stated that it was published bimonthly by the Agenda Publishing Company, 1445 Stockton Street, San Francisco, California 94133.

[REDACTED] Guido Lenci b7D
Real Estate and Insurance Company, 453 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, on November 26, 1969, advised that his firm is the rental agent for the building at 1445 Stockton Street, San Francisco. He advised that in July, 1969, [REDACTED] a two-year lease for suite 209 in this building to Agenda Publishing Company for \$175 per month and that Mr. James Weinstein signed this lease as President of Agenda Publishing Company. b7D

Source 2 on January 9, 1970, advised that the Agenda Publishing Company issued a check on December 15, 1969, to the Alfredo Newspaper Printing Company, 14921 Proctor Avenue, City of Industry, California, in the amount of \$2,483.53.

III. CIRCULATION

[REDACTED] Second Class Publication b7C
Section, Postal Service Department, United States Post Office, San Francisco, on April 6, 1970, advised that an application for a second class mailing permit was filed on December 5, 1969, by Eli Zaretsky for the publication "Socialist Revolution." This application reported that the first issue of the publication dated January - February, 1970, had a press run of 5,000 copies for which there were 525 paid subscriptions. This application further reported that there were 40 exchange subscriptions, 50 sample copies, 200 copies for over-the-counter sales, and 2,500 copies consigned to news agents.

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

IV. IDENTITIES OF EDITORIAL STAFF MEMBERS

The first and second issues of this publication credited the following individuals as members of the editorial staff of this publication in San Francisco:

David W. Eakins
Anne Farrar
John Judis
Saul Landau
Richard Lichtman
James O'Connor
Martin J. Sklar
James Weinstein
Eli Zaretsky


b7c
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Source 3
April 4, 1952

[REDACTED]
Source 4
March 27, 1967

A characterization of the SDS
is contained in the appendix.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

The December 15, 1967 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" contained a news article datelined San Jose, which was captioned "Professor Faces Riot Role Trial," which reported that Dr. David Walter Eakins, 43, an Assistant Professor of History, faces trial on charges of battery and disturbing the peace as a result of rioting on November 20 at San Jose State College. Eakins was identified by police from films of the action during which the administration building at the school was broken into.



Source 5
1961

A characterization of SOTL
is contained in the appendix.

ANNE FARRAR

Anne Farrar, also known as Anne Farrar Weinstein, was born September 13, 1939, at Washington, D. C., and was formerly married to Martin Edward Eisenberg who was born January 31, 1940, at Bronx, New York. Her mother is Margery S. Farrar who in 1968 resided at 1380 Waverly Road, San Marino, California. Anne Farrar traveled to Cuba from Mexico on July 29, 1968, utilizing United States passport number F860314. In 1969 she resided with James Weinstein (member of Editorial Staff of "Socialist Revolution") at Apartment 4, 216 Filbert Street, San Francisco.

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

SAUL LANDAU

[REDACTED] b7c

The December 7, 1960 issue of the "Daily Cardinal," a University of Wisconsin student newspaper, carried an article entitled "Cuba Committee, Landau Cited." This article reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) of which Saul Landau, a former student of the University of Wisconsin, was a permanent member, was beginning to create a stir across the nation. The article reported that Landau had been appointed editor of the National Fair Play for Cuba Committee's semi-monthly bulletin with headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin.

A characterization of the FPCC
is contained in the appendix.

[REDACTED] b7c

RICHARD LICHTMAN

[REDACTED] b7c

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

Richard Lichtman was listed as a sponsor in an advertisement published by the Professional Committee of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam which appeared in the April 11, 1967 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle." This advertisement exhorted the reader to join the listed sponsors in protesting the war in Vietnam by supporting the April 15, 1967 demonstration against the war.

The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was an adhoc organization which organized demonstrations against the war in Vietnam at New York City and in San Francisco on April 15, 1967.

The January 26, 1968, issue of the "Daily Californian," a student publication on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, contained an article captioned "Arraignments Set For Today For 5 Alleged Conspirators" which article reported the indictment of five defendants by the Alameda County Grand Jury for anti-draft demonstrations. Professor Richard Lichtman was reported in this article as a speaker at a press conference called by the defendants and was reported to have made the following statements reported in part as follows:

"Richard Lichtman, Professor of Philosophy, re-emphasized (defendant) Bloom's point by noting the importance of continuing the battle against the system--'a system we have to bring down'."

b7c

Source 7
August 2, 1968

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

The SWP was cited by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

JAMES RICHARD O'CONNOR

[REDACTED] b7c

"Studies On The Left," Volume 3, Number 4 (Fall of 1963), indicated that James O'Connor was connected with that publication as one of its New York associates.

"The Worker" of December 10, 1961, contained an article concerning James O'Connor, economist and author who had recently returned from Cuba, which reported that O'Connor would give an analysis and report on Cuba on December 16, 1961, at the Downtown Center, 305 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and on December 18, 1961, would give a report at the Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City, under the auspices of the FPCC.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Party newspaper.

[REDACTED] b7c

In a letter dated

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

February 26, 1966, O'Connor advised the subscribers to the paper that the next issue would be the last. He said that the failure of the paper was due to the fact that there was no radical public in St. Louis.

Source 8
March 29, 1966

[REDACTED]

b7c

Source 9
January 4, 1969

JAMES EDWARD WEINSTEIN

James Edward Weinstein was born on July 17, 1926, at New York City. Weinstein advised Special Agents of the FBI on October 23, 1959, that he had joined the Labor Youth League (LYL) in 1950 and joined the CPUSA in 1953. He stated that he attended CP meetings on a monthly basis until 1956 at which time he became inactive but never formally resigned.

The LYL and CPUSA were cited by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

At an executive meeting of the LYL, Lower East Side, on December 4, 1956, at New York City it was stated that James Weinstein had recently inherited over two million dollars from his grandparents.

Source 10
December 7, 1956

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

[REDACTED]

Source 11
November 10, 1954.

b1

The Fall, 1964 issue of SOTL contained a statement of ownership dated October 1, 1964, which reflected that James Weinstein was President and Editor of the corporation. The January and February, 1966 issues of SOTL continued to list James Weinstein as Editor.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source 12
October 18, 1968

b7c

**FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known as
Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee
(BAFPCC)**

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960 carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U. S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent election of the BAFPCC the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the executive committee.

This source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC included members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U.S. intervention in Cuba."

A second source advised on January 10, 1964, that at a BAFPCC meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1963, it was decided to dissolve the BAFPCC.

APPENDIX

1

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (cont'd.)

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected Presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

**"GUARDIAN
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED**

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. . . 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly ... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' "

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The May 10, 1969 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of "The New York Times" carried an article entitled "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement.'" This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

The article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it - - we are movement people acting as journalists."

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 22 concerning the American Labor Party:

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control'.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)
- "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the *** American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label'.
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of world-wide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

**STUDIES ON THE LEFT, INC.
ALSO KNOWN AS
STUDIES ON THE LEFT, (SOTL)**

The "Wisconsin State Journal," a daily newspaper published at Madison, Wisconsin, on November 26, 1959, announced that a new scholarly magazine, "Studies on the Left," (SOTL) a historical review dedicated to the leftist point of view, edited by present and former graduate students at the University of Wisconsin (UW), but having no connection with the UW itself, would begin publication soon.

Records of the Wisconsin Secretary of State reflect SOTL was incorporated under law of Wisconsin July 16, 1959, as a non-stock, non-profit corporation with headquarters P.O. Box 2121, Madison, Wisconsin. The first issue contained a policy statement from the editors stating SOTL was primarily a magazine for national circulation designed to give younger men with radical views a place to voice their opinions.

Volume #3, Number 2 issue of SOTL, published in February, 1963, contained an announcement that effective March 1, 1963, the new mailing address of SOTL would be "Studies on the Left," Box 33, Planetarium Station, New York 24, New York.

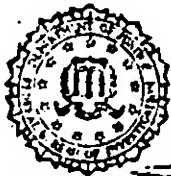
A source advised on May 7, 1965, that SOTL has the mailing address Box 33, Planetarium Station, New York 24, New York, and that JAMES WEINSTEIN is President and MARTIN SKLAR is Secretary-Treasurer of SOTL.

JAMES WEINSTEIN advised SAs of the FBI on October 23, 1959 that he joined the Labor Youth League (LYL) in 1950, and joined the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in 1953, and attended CP meetings on practically a monthly basis. WEINSTEIN stated that he withdrew from the CP and LYL in about 1956. He never formally withdrew from the CP and LYL but just became inactive.

A second source advised in 1953 through 1955, that during this period MARTIN SKLAR, a UW student from New York City attended public meetings of the LYL and associated and roomed with leaders of the LYL at UW.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
April 6, 1970

Title "SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

Character / INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

Reference Letterhead memorandum at San
Francisco, California, dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-455682)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-64572)

SUBJECT: "SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"
IS - NEW LEFT

DATE: 4/8/70

RE San Francisco letter to Director dated 1/12/70.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of an LHM describing the nature and editorial staff of captioned publication.

Sources utilized in the LHM are identified as follows:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

Source 1 is [REDACTED]

b7E

Source 2 is [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] Wells Fargo
Bank, San Francisco

Source 3 is [REDACTED]

b7D

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 11 - San Francisco
 - (2 - 100-64572)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED] ANNE FARRAR)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-60740 JAMES WEINSTEIN)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])

b7C

EJO:mal
(13)

mal

100-60740-82

SF 100-64572
EJO:mal

Source 4 is [REDACTED] 100-39111-124

Source 5 is [REDACTED]

Lastside Print Shop,
Madison, Wisconsin

Source 6 is [REDACTED] LA 134-1220A-1128

Source 7 is [REDACTED] SF 134-210A-52

Source 8 is [REDACTED] SL 134-199A

Source 9 is [REDACTED] SF 100-51820

Source 10 is [REDACTED]

Source 11 is [REDACTED] } B1

Source 12 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Wells College,
Aurora, Illinois

The LHM is not being classified confidential as information utilized therein was utilized principally for the characterization of individuals on the Editorial Staff and would not jeopardize the security of any current active informant.

SF 100-64572
HJO:mal

San Francisco will continue to review future issues of captioned publication and open cases to identify staff members not previously identified. Operations of this publication will be followed and subsequent LHM and/or reports will be submitted on a periodic basis.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (88-13299)

DATE: 6/25/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

FUGITIVE
ARL-CONSPIRACY
OC: CHICAGO

b7c

b7c

Re memo SA [REDACTED] dated 5/27/70.

EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, commonly known as JAMES WEINSTEIN was ~~was~~ a member of the LYL and /or Cp from the late 40's to '56. He was President of the publication "Studies on the Left" from 1964-to at least 1966. WEINSTEIN is an editorial staff of "Socialist Revolution", a successor to "Studies on the Left" in SF. WEINSTEIN was ~~was~~ a self-employed writer at 216 Filbert St, SF since he moved to SF in late 1968 from NY, until 8/69, at which he moved to 1455 Kearny. The address in [REDACTED] notebook was the 216 Filbert address. b7c

Inasmuch as WEINSTEIN is a writer and is connected with New Left publications, it is recommended that he not be contacted re subject unless there is reason to believe he would have some knowledge of subject.

RECOMMENDATION: File.

zj

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1970	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

CE: 770 - 60740 (E J. WEINSTEIN)





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Reference is made to a Letterhead Memorandum dated April 8, 1970 and captioned "Socialist Revolution."

I. General Nature of Publication

Source 1 advised that the May, June 1970 issue of the "Socialist Revolution" contained articles by Herbert Gintis, Serge Mallet, Ellen Willis, Richard Lichtman, and James Weinstein. Source was unable to provide any identifiable data re the authors, except for that previously furnished under referenced memorandum, dealing with Lichtman and Weinstein.

Source was unable to provide any identifiable data re the authors except for that previously furnished under referenced memorandum dealing with Lichtman and Weinstein.

Source 1 further advised that the Editorial Board for the May, June 1970 issue (Vol. 1, No. 3) was the same as that listed in both Numbers 1 and 2. The current members of the Editorial Board are as follows:

David W. Eakins
Anne Farrar
John Judis
Saul Landau
Richard Lichtman
James O'Connor
Martin J. Sklar
James Weinstein
Eli Zaretsky

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-60740-85

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Source 1 also advised that the publication issued a call for funds in its most recent issue, stating that "Socialist Revolution" was in debt and would be unable to publish a fourth issue without reader financial support.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-455682)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-64572)

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST REVOLUTION
IS-NEW LEFT

DATE: 7/8/70

Re San Francisco letter and LHM to Director, 4/8/70.

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of an LHM describing editorial composition and content of May-June, 1970 issue of subject publication and investigation conducted subsequent to the LHM referenced above.

Sources utilized in the LHM are identified as follows:

Identity of
Source

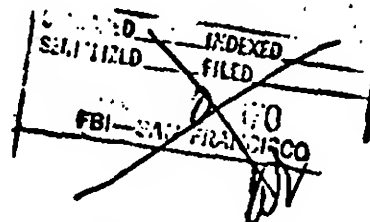
Source 1 is

b7E

This LHM is not being classified confidential as information utilized therein was utilized principally for the characterization of individuals on the Editorial Staff and would not jeopardize the security of any currently active informant.

- 2- Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
 - 11- San Francisco
 - (2: 100-64572)
 - (1: 100-39116)
 - (1: 100-23963)
 - (1: 100-66115)
 - (1: 100-48075)
 - (1: 100-59768)
 - (1: 100-51820)
 - (1: 100-46520)
 - (1: 100-59768)
- (1: 100-60740)
(1: 100-64024)

FAK/amc
(13)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-60740-86

SF 100-64572

FAK/amc

LEADS: SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to review future issues of captioned publication and open cases to identify staff members not previously identified. Operations of this publication will be followed and subsequent LHM and/or reports will be submitted on a periodic basis.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI(100-455682)

DATE: 10/3/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO(100-64572) (P)

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST REVOLUTION
IS-NEW LEFT

Re San Francisco letter and LHM to Bureau dated 7/8/70.

Captioned publication has not brought forth an issue since its May, June, 1970, printing described in referenced communication. At that time no date was set for subsequent publications, and to date, none has been released.

The 9/70 issue of the radical newspaper "Red Sky Blue Sky" contained an advertisement for "Socialist Revolution." In it, the editors announced that future issues would be "forthcoming," and included a coupon for subscriptions.

Future issues were said to contain articles by ROBERT FITCH and MARY OPPENHEIMER, JAMES O'CONNOR, JAMES WEINSTEIN, JAN HOLLIDAY, PAUL BUHLE, LINDA ZARETSKY, JOHN JUDIS and MARTIN J. SKLAR. Such issues will be received and reported when received.

2-Bureau

8-San Francisco(100-64572)

1-100-58141

1-100-66116

1-100-54712

1-100-46520

1-100-51820

1-100-55173

1-100-60740

AK:st

(10)

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

BB8

100-60740-87

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-69273)(C) DATE: 5/27/71

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: CHANGED
JAMES WEINSTEIN
SM - MISC.
OO: San Francisco

Title marked changed to reflect the Subject's true name.

Re San Francisco memorandum of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/25/71, and San Francisco airtel to the Bureau, dated 2/9/71. b7c

Investigation in this matter was predicated upon information received from an address book of [REDACTED] on 2/4/71, by Bureau Agents after entering the premises of [REDACTED] in an attempt to apprehend [REDACTED] b7c

On 3/4/71, [REDACTED] that telephone number 397-0218 was listed to JAMES WEINSTEIN, 1455 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California. b7d

On 3/25/71, the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California, furnished the following information:

(See attached)

Name	JAMES WEINSTEIN
Address	1455 Kearny San Francisco, California
Date of Birth	July 17, 1926
Height	6'
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Driver's License Number	A27626

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 28 1971	
FBI—SAN FRANCISCO	

1 - San Francisco
MHF/nmh

1 - 100-55999 (JACOBS)
1 - 100-60746 (Weinstein)

100-60740-88

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SF 100-69273

MHE/nmh

On 3/31/71, records of Credit Bureau Metro, Inc., San Jose, California, revealed the following information:

(See attached)

Name	JAMES WEINSTEIN (ANN WEINSTEIN)
Addresses	1455 Kearny San Francisco, California 216 Filbert San Francisco, California
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Married
Social Security Number	086-22-0539

On 4/2/71, the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California, furnished a photographic copy of Subject's driver's license, (see 1-A).

On 4/5/71, records of the San Francisco Police Department failed to reveal any information identifiable with the Subject.

On 5/5/71, [REDACTED] were received from [REDACTED] b7D

All telephone numbers which were obtained were checked with the special telephone listings maintained by the S-5 squad. The following telephone number called by WEINSTEIN was maintained in this special telephone listing:

[REDACTED]
Listed to [REDACTED] b7C

San Francisco indices revealed that [REDACTED] is an SI Subject on San Francisco file number 100-55999. Indices further revealed additional information can be found on [REDACTED] in San Francisco file 100-69155-150, page two. b7C

On 5/22/71, a file review revealed that JAMES

SF 100-69273

MHJ/nmh

WEINSTEIN is identical with SF 100-60740, who is a Reserve Index--'B' subject of the San Francisco office.

ACTION

Based on the above information, it is recommended that SF 100-69273 be consolidated into main case of 100-60740.

It is not felt necessary to continue further investigation of JAMES WEINSTEIN under current Weathermen investigation. If further information is developed, then San Francisco will consider re-opening this investigation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-69273)(C) DATE: 5/27/71

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7C

SUBJECT: CHANGED
JAMES WEINSTEIN
SM - MISC.
OO: San Francisco

Title marked changed to reflect the Subject's true name.

Re San Francisco memorandum of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/25/71, and San Francisco airtel to the Bureau, dated 2/9/71. b7C

Investigation in this matter was predicated upon information received from an address book of [REDACTED] on 2/4/71, by Bureau Agents after entering the premises of [REDACTED] in an attempt to apprehend [REDACTED] b7C

On 3/4/71 [REDACTED] telephone number 397-0218 was listed to JAMES WEINSTEIN, 1455 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California. b7D

On 3/25/71, the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California, furnished the following information:

(See attached)

Name	JAMES WEINSTEIN
Address	1455 Kearny San Francisco, California
Date of Birth	July 17, 1926
Height	6'
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Driver's License Number	A27626

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 28 1971	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	



5010-108-02

San Francisco
MHF/nmh

1- 100-55999 (JACOBS)
1- 100-60740 (Weinstein)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Transmitted 6/17/71

100-60740-88

SI 100-69273
MEF/nmh

On 3/31/71, records of Credit Bureau Metro, Inc., San Jose, California, revealed the following information:

(See attached)

Name	JAMES WEINSTEIN (ANN WEINSTEIN)
Addresses	1455 Kearny San Francisco, California 216 Filbert San Francisco, California
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Married
Social Security Number	086-22-0539

On 4/2/71, the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California, furnished a photographic copy of Subject's driver's license, (see 1-A).

On 4/5/71, records of the San Francisco Police Department failed to reveal any information identifiable with the Subject.

On 5/5/71 [REDACTED] b7D

All telephone numbers which were obtained were checked with the special telephone listings maintained by the S-5 squad. The following telephone number called by WEINSTEIN was maintained in this special telephone listing:

Listed to [REDACTED] b7C

San Francisco indices revealed that [REDACTED] is an SI Subject on San Francisco file number 100-55999. Indices further revealed additional information can be found on [REDACTED] in San Francisco file 100-69155-150, page two. b7C

On 5/22/71, a file review revealed that JAMES

SF 100-69273
MMF/nmh

WEINSTEIN is identical with SF 100-60740, who is a Reserve Index 'B' subject of the San Francisco office.

ACTION

Based on the above information, it is recommended that SF 100-69273 be consolidated into main case of 100-60740.

It is not felt necessary to continue further investigation of JAMES WEINSTEIN under current Weathermen investigation. If further information is developed, then San Francisco will consider re-opening this investigation.

FBI

Date: 2/9/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Vj- _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-6552)
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (WEATHERMAN)
IS - SDS

Re San Francisco teletype captioned _____
dated 2/4/71.

b7c

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 88-50398) _____
(1 - 100-439048) (WEATHERMEN)
(1 - 100-131727) _____
- 3 - Chicago (RM)
(2 - 88-13507) _____
(1 - 100-) (KAY LNU)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 8 - New York (RM)
(2 - 100-) (JIMMY LNU)
(2 - 100-) (SANDY LNU)
(2 - 100-) _____
(2 - 100-) _____
- 25 - San Francisco
(1 - 88-13318) _____
(1 - 100-65526) (WEATHERMEN)
(2 - 100-) _____
(2 - 100-) (JIM LNU, _____ Berkeley)
(2 - 100-) (RICK LNU & ANDREA LNU)
(2 - 100-) (SUE LNU)
(2 - 100-) _____
(2 - 100-) (JIM LNU & ANN LNU, _____ San Francisco)
(2 - 100-) (WARREN LNU)
(1 - 100-68082) _____
(1 - 100-67010) _____
(1 - 100-68461) _____
(1 - 100-68676) _____
(COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 2)

b7c

(inf)

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

JAG/vmd

(42)

Searched _____
Approved _____
Indexed _____
Spec _____
File _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-60740-89

SF 100-6552
JAG/vnd

On 2/4/71 a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he observed an individual at [REDACTED] Oakland, California, who closely resembled [REDACTED]

On 2/4/71 Bureau Agents entered the residence at [REDACTED] Oakland, checking for the presence of [REDACTED] b7c

The following individuals were identified at [REDACTED], Oakland:

[REDACTED] b7c

San Francisco indices reveal pending investigation being conducted on all of the above except [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] regarding the whereabouts of Weathermen fugitives, and also received the following names and addresses from [REDACTED] address book: b7c

For the information of receiving offices, [REDACTED] has been under observation by Bureau Agents since October, 1970 and has been positively identified as the residence for [REDACTED] an underground newspaper published in Berkeley, and is also a suspected Weatherman commune. b7c

COPIES CONTINUED:

(1 - 100-68159)
(1 - 100-69132)
(1 - 100-47439)
(1 - 100-62851)
(1 - 100-66417)

[REDACTED] b7c

SF 100-6552
JAG/vmd

JIM LNU

[REDACTED] Berkeley, California

WARREN LNU

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

[REDACTED], Berkeley, California

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] Haverford, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED], San Francisco, California

JIM and ANN

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

RICK and ANDREA

[REDACTED] Oakland, California

KAY LNU

[REDACTED] Cary Illinois

SUE LNU

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

SF 100-6552
JAG/vmd

SANDY LNU

[REDACTED] New York

JIMMY LNU

[REDACTED] New York City

b7c

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CARY, ILLINOIS: Attempt to identify KAY LNU,

[REDACTED] b7c

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Attempt to identify the following individuals, and determine if any New Left connections:

JIMMY LNU

SANDY LNU

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c

SF 100-6552
JAG/vmd

PHILADELPHIA

AT HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA: Attempt to identify [REDACTED] b7C

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: (1) Attempt to identify [REDACTED] and determine if any association with New Left activity. b7C

(2) Attempt to identify JIM LNU, [REDACTED] and determine if any connection with New Left group. b7C

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: Attempt to identify RICK and ANDREA, [REDACTED] and determine if any connections with New Left groups. b7C

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will attempt to identify the following individuals, and determine if any New Left connections:

SUE LNU
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7C

JIM and ANN LNU
[REDACTED]

WARREN LNU
[REDACTED]

FBI

Date: 2/9/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-6552)
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (WEATHERMAN)
IS - SDS

Re San Francisco teletype captioned LEONARD HANDELSMAN, AAA
IO # 4416, dated 2/4/71.

4 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 88-50398) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-439048) (WEATHERMEN)
(1 - 100-131727) [REDACTED]
3 - Chicago (RM)
(2 - 88-13507) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-) (KAY LNU)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
8 - New York (RM)
(2 - 100-) (JIMMY LNU)
(2 - 100-) (SANDY LNU)
(2 - 100-) [REDACTED]
(2 - 100-) [REDACTED]
25 - San Francisco
(1 - 88-13318) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-65526) (WEATHERMEN)
(2 - 100-) [REDACTED]
(2 - 100-) (JIM LNU, [REDACTED], Berkeley)
(2 - 100-) (RICK LNU & ANDREA LNU)
(2 - 100-) (SUE LNU)
(2 - 100-) [REDACTED]
(2 - 100-) (JIM LNU & ANN LNU, [REDACTED] San Francisco)
(2 - 100-) (WARREN LNU)
(1 - 100-68082) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-67010) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-68461) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-68676) [REDACTED]
(COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 2)

JAG/vmd
(42)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-60740-89

100-69273-7

SF 100-6552

UAG/vmd

On 2/4/71 a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he observed an individual at [REDACTED] Oakland, California, who closely resembled [REDACTED] b7c

On 2/4/71 Bureau Agents entered the residence at [REDACTED] Oakland, checking for the presence of [REDACTED] b7c

The following individuals were identified at [REDACTED] Oakland:

[REDACTED] b7c

San Francisco indices reveal pending investigation being conducted on all of the above except [REDACTED] b7c

SA [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] regarding the whereabouts of Weathermen fugitives, and also received the following names and addresses from [REDACTED] address book: b7c b7c

For the information of receiving offices [REDACTED] has been under observation by Bureau Agents since October, 1970, and has been positively identified as the residence for [REDACTED] an underground newspaper published in Berkeley, and is also a suspected Weatherman commune.

COPIES CONTINUED:

(1 - 100-68159)
(1 - 100-69132)
(1 - 100-47439)
(1 - 100-62851)
(1 - 100-66417)

[REDACTED] b7c

SF 100-6552
JAG/ynd

JIM LNU

[REDACTED], Berkeley, California

WARREN LNU

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

[REDACTED], Berkeley, California

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] Haverford, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

JIM and ANN

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

RICK and ANDREA

[REDACTED] Oakland, California

KAY LNU

[REDACTED] Cary Illinois

SUE LNU

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California

b7C

SF 100-6552

JAG/vmd

SANDY LNU

[REDACTED] New York

JIMMY LNU

[REDACTED] New York City

b7c

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CARY, ILLINOIS: Attempt to identify KAY LNU,

b7c

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Attempt to identify the following individuals, and determine if any New Left connections:

JIMMY LNU

SANDY LNU

b7c

SF 100-6552
JAG/vmd

PHILADELPHIA

AT HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA: Attempt to identify [REDACTED] b7c

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: (1) Attempt to identify [REDACTED] and determine if any association with New Left activity. b7c

(2) Attempt to identify JIM LNU, [REDACTED] and determine if any connection with New Left group. b7c

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: Attempt to identify RICK and ANDREA, [REDACTED], and determine if any connections with New Left groups. b7c

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will attempt to identify the following individuals, and determine if any New Left connections:

SUE LNU
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

JIM and ANN LNU
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

WARREN LNU
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC SAN FRANCISCO (100-69273) P

DATE: March 25, 1971

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: JIM (LNU); ANN (LNU)
SM-MISC
OO:SF

RE San Francisco Airtel to Director, dated 2/9/71.

On 3/4/71, IC, [REDACTED], obtained the following b7c
information re telephone number 397-0218, [REDACTED] b7D

Telephone Number: 397-0218
Name: James Weinstein
Published number
Address: 1455 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.
[REDACTED]

Insufficient information available at this time to
determine accurate indices check.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

1) Will obtain DMV, and DDLV investigation
from the Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, Calif.

2) Will attempt to obtain [REDACTED] b7D

ACTION: Post and route to File

2- 100-69273
MHP/mhf

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 25 1971	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	
42	



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC SAN FRANCISCO (100-69273) P

DATE: March 25, 1971

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7C

SUBJECT: JIM (LNU); ANH (LNU) *h*
SM-MISC
OO:SF

RE San Francisco Airtel to Director, dated 2/9/71.

On 3/4/71, IC, [REDACTED] obtained the following b7C
information re telephone number 397-0218. [REDACTED] b7D

Telephone Number: 397-0218

Name: James Weinstein

Published number

Address: 1455 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif. [REDACTED] b7D

Insufficient information available at this time to
determine accurate indices check.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

1) Will obtain DMV, and DDLV investigation
from the Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, Calif.

2) Will attempt to obtain [REDACTED] b7D

ACTION: Post and route to File

2- 100-69273

MHF/mhf

Post on

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 25 1971	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	
<i>Fellman</i>	

100-60740-90

FBI

Date: 7/6/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438605)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-47193)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka b7C
SECURITY MATTER - SDS (Weatherman)
(Key Activist)

Re Los Angeles nitel to Bureau, 6/28/71. b7C

On 6/29/71, SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] contacted the residence located at 1455 Kearny Street, San Francisco. An individual identifying himself as [REDACTED] (ph) advised that the residence is owned by JAMES WEINSTEIN, who is currently residing in New York. b7E b7C

Physical observation of the area reflected no indication that [REDACTED] was residing at this address. b7C

San Francisco Indices reflect mainfile number 100-60740 for JAMES WEINSTEIN, aka Edward James Weinstein, who is a Reserve Index "B" Subject. WEINSTEIN was a member of the Labor Youth League, and Communist Party in the 1940's and 1950's. He is currently the Manager of the Agenda Publishing Company, which publishes The Socialist Revolution. In addition WEINSTEIN's former address, 216 Filbert, San Francisco, was found in a notebook belonging to Weatherman Fugitive [REDACTED]. Indices negative on [REDACTED]. b7C

On 6/29/71, contact was made with a source who is in a position to have knowledge re the individuals receiving mail at 1455 Kearny Street, San Francisco. This source stated that he would endeavor to determine if [REDACTED] is receiving mail at the [REDACTED]. b7C

2 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles (100-67567)
3 - San Francisco (1 - 100-60740)
JHG/lml
(7)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SF 100-47193
JHG/lml

Kearny Street address.

Other sources are being contacted in the San Francisco area to ascertain if [REDACTED] is residing in this area. b1c

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue efforts to verify [REDACTED] current residence and will thereafter advise the Bureau and Los Angeles. b1c

SF 100-41793

JRG/lm

The source contacted on 5/29/71, was [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Postal Inspector's Office, San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO, (100-64572) (P)

DATE: 12/21/71

FROM : S.A. [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST REVOLUTION
IS - NEW LEFT
OO:SAN FRANCISCO

On December 16, 1971, [REDACTED] Guido Ienci Real Estate and Insurance Co. 453 Columbus Ave. San Francisco, advised that Agenda Publishing Co. had moved out of 1445 Stockton St. San Francisco on Nov. 1, 1971 and that they had purchased their own building, the location of which was unknown to him. b7D

On December 16, 1971 [REDACTED] of the Postal Inspector's Office advised that Agenda Publishing Co. submitted a forwarding address of 3800 17th St. San Francisco, Calif. 94114 on 10/20/71. b7c

On December 16, 1971 [REDACTED] of the County Tax Assessor's Office, Real Estate Division, advised that 3800 17th St. San Francisco (Block 3564, lot 18) formerly owned by Joan M. (Wicht) Love, was sold to James and Anne F. Weinstein on June 17, 1971 for 63,500.00. He advised that California Savings and Loan Co. in San Francisco assumed 28,400.00 of the debt. b7D

On December 17, 1971, [REDACTED] Wells Fargo Bank, Columbus Avenue Branch, San Francisco advised that Agenda Publishing Company, Social Revolution, maintains a checking account no. 008-021-370 which has very little activity and at present the account has a balance of 364.00. The authorized signatures for this account are [REDACTED] Anne Farrar. [REDACTED] also advised that James Weinstein and Anne Farrar Weinstein have a personal account no. 250953. He made the following personal history available: b7D b7c + D

Anne Farrar Weinstein
DOB 9/13/39
POB Washington, D.C.
Mother's maiden name Margery Skinkle

2- (100-64572)
1- (100-60740)
1- (100-66115)
1- (105-23963)
JAF/jwr
(5)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 21 1971	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

JRD

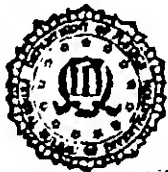
Occupation: City Planner, self employed
SSAN 559-54-2466
Address: 1455 Kearny St.
San Francisco, Calif.
telephone: 434-3848

JAMES WEINSTEIN
Bank Account no. 250953
SSAN 086-22-0539
Mother maiden name: Hilda Kaufman
DOB 7/17/26
POB New York, N.Y.
Occupation: Historian, Editor, Self-employed
Address: 1455 Kearny St.
San Francisco, Calif.

On December 17, 1971, [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] California Savings
and Loan 600 Market St. San Francisco, Calif. advised
that California Savings and Loan has the first mortgage on
property owned by James Weinstein and Anne Farrar
Weinstein located at 3800 17th St. San Francisco. They
made a loan to the owners for 28,400.00 on 5/26/71.

[REDACTED] James
and Anne Farrar Weinstein. This information along with
this memo will be routed to James Weinstein file 100-60740
and Anne Farrar file 105-23963. b7D



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 27, 1971

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

The following information has been extracted from a pamphlet issued to the public through various media, entitled "The Bay Area School, Winter, 1972":

"Purpose:

We are beginning the Bay Area School in the belief that we must enhance our understanding of American society if we are to change it. We aim toward a socialist society suited to American conditions. Our field of exploration will be as wide as knowledge permits and imagination allows.

"Faculty:

Our faculty and guest lecturers are drawn from various local universities as well as from the Bay Area radical community. They are active in teaching, writing, and politics and envision the school as a permanent democratic alternative to established universities.

"Tuition:

The school will follow the principle from each according to ability, to each according to need, as far as possible. School faculty members employed by established institutions receive no pay

Searched.....
Sorted.....
Indexed.....
Filed.....

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-60740-24

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

from the school. Faculty members who have been purged from established institutions share school revenues in accordance with need. It is hoped that tuition will average out at \$45 per course, with those unable to pay anything admitted free.

"Time and Place:

Classes begin January 16, 1972 and continue for ten weeks. All classes will be held at Presidio Hill School, 3839 Washington Street, San Francisco, California."

The following were listed in above-described pamphlet as school associates, and a characterization of each is inclusive hereto:

RONNY DAVIS

The above pamphlet characterizes him as founder and ex-director of the San Francisco Mime Troupe, a San Francisco based dramatic group performing drama of a radical nature.

The October 9, 1971 issue of "Daily," a University of Washington newspaper, Seattle, Washington, carried an article regarding the October 8, 1969 performance of the San Francisco Mime Troupe. The article points out, Ronny Davis, Director, stated "Since its birth, his group supports Students For A Democratic Society and the Black Panthers. He considers himself to be a part of today's revolutionary movement."

Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June, 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA), and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains the SDS National Office at 1225 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois. The official publication of SDS, "New Left Notes," is published in Chicago.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

DOUGLAS DOWD

The above-described pamphlet states he is a Professor of Economic History at Cornell University (and University of California, Berkeley) since 1950.

The "Daily Californian," a University of California, Berkeley, California newspaper, on April 19, 1971, in an article entitled "FBI Subpoenaes Marxist Prof.", described Douglas Fitzgerald Dowd as an "Economics Professor and well known East Coast radical." It further states he was a former co-chairman of the anti-war group called "New Mobe."

The New Mobe Committee (NMC) is described as a national steering organization which specializes in the formation of local and national anti-war protest and demonstration activities through a coalition of local anti-Vietnam War and draft groups throughout the nation.

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

BANNING GARRETT

The above-described pamphlet described him as a "Member of Pacific Studies Center and the Information Group; editor of 'Two, Three... Many Vietnams.'"

The "Stanford Daily," a Stanford University, Stanford, California newspaper, on February 9, 1971, in an article entitled "Police Sweep Protesters From Campus Buildings," described Garrett as the "Asian editor for Ramparts Magazine and a Stanford graduate."

"Ramparts" in a letter to subscribers, dated May 1, 1968, described itself as follows: "...the first national publication to consistently reveal the ribbon of lies supporting America's 'invisible government' by exposing CIA's unlicensed intrusion into our domestic lives; we dared to write about the applications of the Catholic Church's political power; we warned, years before the Kerner report, that white racism was the base of America's racial problems; we blasted away at the corroded institutions of Cold War liberalism."

"'Ramparts' is now the largest left-of-center commercial magazine in the history of the United States..."

RICHARD LICHTMAN

The above-described pamphlet characterizes Lichtman as an Asian Studies, University of California (ASUC) professor at Berkeley."

Lichtman was listed as a sponsor in an advertisement published by the Professional Committee of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which appeared in the April 11, 1967 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle." This advertisement exhorted the reader to join the listed sponsors in protesting the war in Vietnam by supporting the April 15, 1967 demonstration against the war.

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was an adhoc organization which organized demonstrations against the war in Vietnam at New York City and in San Francisco on April 15, 1967.

The January 26, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian," a University of California, Berkeley, California newspaper, carried an article captioned "Arrangements Set for Today for 5 Alleged Conspirators." The article reported the indictment of five defendants by the Alameda County Grand Jury for anti-draft demonstrations. Professor Lichtman was reported in this article as a speaker at a press conference called by the defendants and was reported to have made the following statements reported in part as follows:

"Richard Lichtman, Professor of Philosophy, re-emphasized (defendant) Bloom's point by noting the importance of continuing the battle against the system -- 'a system we have to bring down.'"

THOMAS LUDDY

The above-described pamphlet characterizes him as a "Lecturer on Film, (member of) Art Department at Cal State, Hayward, California, Program Director (of the) Internlayers Cinema; Assistant Program Director, San Francisco Film Festival; counter-establishment distributor, producer and exhibitor, and part-time chef at Chez Pannisse, a Bay Area restaurant.

JAMES O'CONNOR

The above-described pamphlet characterizes him as "Teaches economics at San Jose State College," San Jose, California."

"The Worker" of December 10, 1961 contained an article concerning O'Connor, economist and author who had recently returned from Cuba, which reported that on December 16, 1961 at the Downtown Center, 305 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, under the auspices of the Brooklyn branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and on December 18, 1961 would give a report at the Adelphi Hall, 74-5th Avenue, New York City, under the auspices of the FPCC.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Party newspaper.

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

The "New York Times" newspaper in an article on November 20, 1960, described the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) as a "Pro-Castro body" with 5,000 paid up members in the United States. In an April 6, 1960 edition, a full page advertisement captioned "What is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the FPCC, declared the group intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

JACK RASMUS

The above-described pamphlet describes him as "Past Union association and activities, Steel Workers Canada, and Transport and General Workers, England."

MIRIAM WASSERMAN

The above-described pamphlet characterizes her as "Member Bay Area Radical Teachers Working Collective; former teacher in San Francisco, Atlanta, and New York City."

The Bay Area Radical Teachers Organizing Collective is a working committee of the Bay Area Radical Education Project which has been described by one of its staff members as an unaffiliated literature distribution group for the exchange of "resistance" information.

JAMES EDWARD WEINSTEIN

On October 23, 1959, he advised when contacted by Special Agents of the FBI that he had joined the Labor Youth League (LYL) in 1950 and joined the Communist Party, USA, in

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

1953. He stated he attended Communist Party meetings on a monthly basis until 1956, at which time he became inactive but never formally resigned.

The LYL and Communist Party, USA, were cited by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

The following are listed as "Lecture-Discussion Courses" to be taught during the Winter, 1972 session for The Bay Area School:

"Political Economy of American History"; a ten-week course being taught by Douglas Dowd.

"Marx, II"; a ten-week course being taught by Richard Lichtman.

"Workers' Control"; a ten-week course being taught by Jack Rasmus.

"Soviet Silent Cinema"; a ten-week course being taught by Thomas Luddy.

"Imperialism and Revolution"; a ten-week course being taught by Banning Garrett.

"Schools"; a ten-week course being taught by Miriam Wasserman.

"Non-verbal Communication"; a ten-week course being taught by Ronny Davis.

"Research Seminar in Economics"; a ten-week course being taught by James O'Connor.

"Old Left, New Left"; a ten-week course being taught by James Weinstein.

"Radio Workshop"; a seminar course, no time limit course being taught by Ronny Davis.

THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

On November 22, 1971, a Special Agent of the FBI telephonically contacted [REDACTED] telephone number [REDACTED] as indicated on The Bay Area School, Winter, 1972 pamphlet, for information concerning the organization. [REDACTED] advised during the Fall, 1971 classes, approximately 150 to 200 students had enrolled in classes at The Bay Area School. She indicated six classes were offered during the first term. She advised the second term, Winter, 1972 session, would begin January 16, 1972 and continue for ten weeks, offering approximately ten classes. She indicated brochures for the Winter, 1972, Bay Area School, with full descriptive data would be available in early December, 1971, and would be available at local San Francisco book stores.

b7C
D



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 27, 1971

Title THE BAY AREA SCHOOL

Character

Reference San Francisco letterhead
memorandum, dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/27/71

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-71188) (C)


SUBJECT: THE BAY AREA SCHOOL
IS - NEW LEFT
OO: San Francisco

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, 9/21/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM concerning captioned Subject.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Investigation by the San Francisco Division has determined members of the faculty for The Bay Area School, characterized in attached LHM as school associates, are

 it is recommended no further investigation be conducted at this time regarding the activities of the organization, UACB.

Should further information be developed regarding The Bay Area School, this case will be reopened.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

SF T-1 is 

Location



2 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)

10 - San Francisco

(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)

(1) - 100-69473 (J. WEINSTEIN)

(2) - 100-71188 (BAS)

FRD/wgs

(12)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-60740-95

Date prepared

12/29/71

Date received

12/13/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

b7D

Received by

b7C

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

b7C

Dictated

12/14/71

to

Transcribed

12/29/71

Authenticated
by Informant

12/30/71

Date of Report

12/13/71

Date(s) of activity

12/12/71

Brief description of activity or material

Meeting of the New American Movement

held at 1:00 p.m. in the Baobab Room,

Merrill College, UCSC

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-66578

1 - 100-70040

1 - 100-69633

1 - 100-70047

1 - 100-71756

1 - 100-67809

1 - 100-64522

1 - 100-

1 - 100-55253

(JIM WEINSTEIN)

JAMES WEINSTEIN

(3-69) 105-23963 * (MRS)

(4-68) 100-60740 * - C

(4-71) 100-69273

(New American Movement)

- RECOMMENDATION: Check indices on [REDACTED] JIM WEINSTEIN, [REDACTED] If indices check negative on the above names, then index the names. b7C

Block Stamp

100-60740 96

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEC 30 1971	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

San Francisco, California
December 13, 1971

At approximately 1:15 p.m., on December 12, 1971, a meeting of the New American Movement (NAM) was held in the Baobab Room of Merrill College at the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC). Approximately 45 persons attended this meeting, including 10 women. The following persons were among those present at the meeting:

BRUCE DANCIS

NICK RABKIN

b7c 4D

BRUCE DANCIS introduced the speakers for the meeting and they were 1) NICK RABKIN, whom DANCIS described as a former student at UCSC and currently attending the University of California at Berkeley (UCB), 2) JOHN JUDAS, described as a white male, 5'6", curly brown hair, mid-20's, has a mustache and smokes a pipe, 3) JIM WEINSTEIN, described as a white male, early 50's, 6', brown graying hair, wears dark rimmed glasses, beard and mustache, from either the Berkeley or San Francisco area.

The above speakers gave background information regarding the development of the NAM and how it got started. A convention was held in Davenport, Iowa recently and approximately 400 persons attended this convention. Those who attended the convention were mostly young people and it was announced that at least 50% of all leading organizations within NAM must have at least 50% women in its membership. According to the speakers, the women's movement is a very important part of NAM and it should not be separated from its general movement.

One of the speakers stated that MICHAEL LERNER started NAM by publishing a pamphlet after the demise of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). This speaker stated that NAM is composed of largely disenchanted ex-members of SDS and other young people who are concerned about the nation's problems. According to one of the speakers, the long-range plan of NAM is to put someone in the White House. NAM was described by one of the speakers as a democratic socialism movement.

b7c

San Francisco, California
December 13, 1971

One person in the audience asked if NAM was opposed to violence in order to get necessary reforms in the United States. One of the speakers stated that the question of violence was never brought up during its founding convention.

One of the speakers stated that the next convention of NAM will occur in June, 1972; however, the exact date and place have not been decided upon yet. The speaker stated that it is his hope that about two to three times as many chapters of NAM will be formed by that time so that the convention will be a huge success.

[REDACTED]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-17386)

DATE: 1/11/72

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

Dictated: 1/6/72

SUBJECT: NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT
IS-NEW LEFT

Source:

[REDACTED] (reliable - protect
identity) b7D

Date of Activity: 11/26-28/71

Date Received: 12/1/71

Received By: SA [REDACTED] b7c

Location of Original: [REDACTED] b7D

2 - Albany
(1 - 100-) (NAM)
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3 - Atlanta
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17 - Pittsburgh
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 (1 - 100-16183) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) (DAVID LEM)
 (1 - 100-16326) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-17409) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-16534) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) (JOE LEM)
 (1 - 100-16657) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
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 (1 - 100-17374) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-17404) [REDACTED]
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 (1 - 134-2061A) [REDACTED]

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The following, unless otherwise indicated, is a verbatim copy of the informant's written statement dated 11/30/71:

"11/30/71

"National Conference of the New American Movement

"On the weekend of Nov. 26 thru Nov. 28, 1971 at the Hotel Blackhawk, 6th St. and Perry Ave. located in Davenport, Iowa a national conference of the New American Movement was held. The conference began on Friday morning, Nov. 26, 1971, at 8:30 A.M. with registration of delegates. The conference began at 9:00 A.M. with a welcome to the delegates by the mayor of Davenport, Iowa, Cathy (Last Name Unknown), she said she was in general agreement on most issues NAM represents. And she likes the idea that NAM is willing to work thru the system. It became known to me that Cathy at one time traveled to Paris to meet with Madam Binh of the PRG of Vietnam. There were approximately 400 participants at this conference. They were broken down in approximately this order;

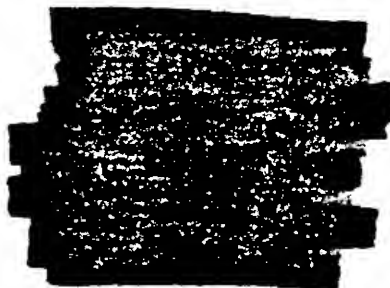
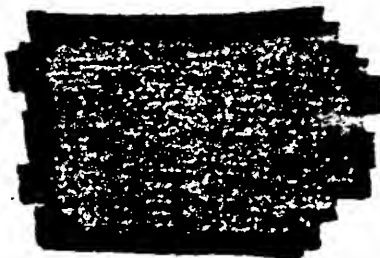
"200 Regional Delegates (Those representing more than themselves in their region)

"80 Individual Delegates (Those representing only themselves from their region)

"60 Observers (Those not representing a region, only there as observers)

"These attendance figures were announced by Harry Boyte from NIC who acted as chairman on this particular day.

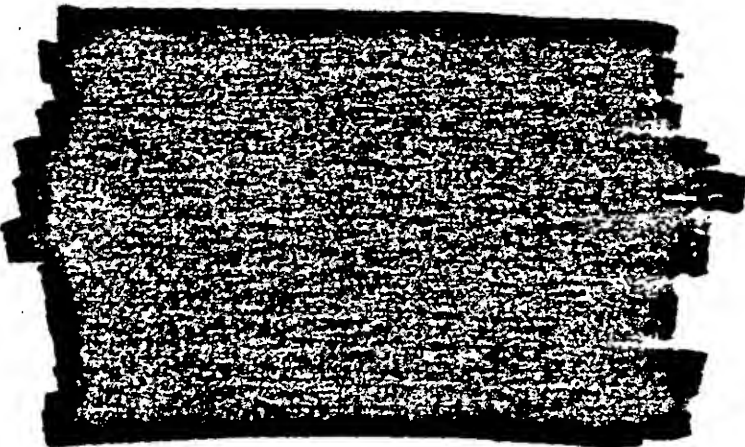
"The people from Pittsburgh who attended this conference are as follows:



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"Some of the people who were there from different areas are:



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"Harry Bayte stated that NIC made a decision that only delegates and not observers can speak at the plenary sessions. This met with quite a bit of disapproval from the body. After some debate the body voted and it was passed to let observer also speak at the plenary session but they would not be permitted to vote on any issues.

"It was then moved that the plenary session be adjourned and people proceed to the different workshops of their choice. The task of these workshops were to develop a proposal that would be introduced to the plenary session. At this session the body would decide what proposal or proposals would be given priority as to which ones NAM should channel its efforts toward and develop on a national scale.

"Workshops

"Economy -

This was the largest of the workshops. It seemed to be the most important and many of the people in NIC attended this workshop. Some of the general comments that came out of this workshop were

- " - Support all strikes against the wage-freeze
- " - Fight Sexism in jobs, use A.T.&T.As target
- " - Price activity, control prices by community organizing
- " - Lower rates on taxes for middle class
- " - Social services, Government decline in social services
(See Booklet 'A')

"Industrial Health & Safety - Build a national group on a local level to combat bad safety conditions in plants
(See Booklet 'B')

"Media - This was another key workshop with a large participation. (For names and addresses of people who attended this workshop see Booklet 'C')

"Childcare - Develop community control of day care centers before the 'day care bill' before Congress passes and makes day care centers a public service

"Justice & Law - Abolish victim-less crimes
(See Booklet 'D')

"Campus Organizing - Support worker's strike, open university facilities to the public, organize a independent student union, organize university workers.

"Community Organizing - Help to adopt socialistic programs in the community

"Farmers - Preserve the family farm (For names and addresses of people who attended this work shop see Booklet 'E')

"Elections - NAM will not endore any presidential candidate

"Youth Liberation - Endorse the proposals put forth at the 1971 White House Conference on Youth (See Booklet 'F')

"Anti-Corporate - Develop a committee to educate people on how corporations effect their lives.

"War & Imperialism - NAM should develop anti-war and anti-imperialism policy (See Booklet 'G')

"Health - The Workshop should continue as an ongoing committee (For names and addresses of people who attended this workshop see booklet 'H')

"SATURDAY

"The following proposals were presented to the plenary session by the different workshops.

"(1) Industrial Safety - By Susan John

-Combat bad safety conditions in industry by local regions and community organizing

"(2) Media - By John Agatson)

- (See Proposal 1)

"(3) Childcare - By Fred Odgill from Minn.

' (See Proposal 2)

"(4) Elections - (See Proposal 3)

"(5) Campus organizing - By Mark Cohen

- (See Proposal 5)

"(6) Economy - (See Proposal 6)

"(7) War & Imperialism - (See Proposal 7)

"(8) Anti-Corporate - (See Proposal 8)

"After the proposals were put forth Harry Boyte discussed the definition of a national priority project. Some suggestions that NIC made were that the priorities be flexible and that they be few in number, and that NAM would co-ordinate the regions who would work on them, and all regions should try to work on the priorities that will be chosen at this conference. It was proposed by a member of the general body that they would not choose any more than three priorities to be considered national priorities. This was voted on and passed by the plenary session.

"The next order of business was to nominate proposals that was put forth by the different workshops. And these proposals would be voted on so there would be three chosen as national priorities. There was a total of 5 proposals nominated they are as follows;

"1) War & Imperialism workshop proposal

"2) Economy Workshop Proposal

"3) Safety & Anti-Corporate Workshop Proposal
(The Industrial Safety & The Anti-Corporate Workshops united because they felt that their individual proposals were similar)

"4) Child Care Work Shop Proposal

"5) Elections Workshop Proposal

"The 3 that were chosen as national priorities are, in the order of their priority;

"Economy Workshop's

"War & Imperialism Workshop

"Safety & Anti-Corporate Workshop

"SUNDAY

"The first order of business was to elect a national structure program. This was a touchy subject all through this conference it was the feeling of the majority that if NIC's proposal for structure was accepted the national office would become too strong and the regions would not carry as much weight as they would with the other proposals. It could clearly be seen that the chair (Steve Max) favored the NIC proposal instead of being neutral in the debates that occurred during the voting for a structure. NIC seemed to know that if the regions became too strong it would put NIC 'out of business.' After the many heated debates the proposals were put to a vote. The NIC proposal passed but only by a slight margin due to the fact that many of the participants of the conference were not present during the voting. The reason for this was because it was Sunday. Many of the participants left for home on Saturday and early Sunday morning and this left the body with only about 60% of the original membership. All during the conference there were questions brought up on how it was decided to form a NIC and also a brief history of NAM.

"Due to the many questions Staughtie Lynd decided to give a brief history of NAM. The first national meeting of NAM was held in Chicago, Oct. 9-11. About 15 people were present. This meeting laid a foundation for a Thanksgiving conference in Davenport, Iowa. Debate centered on what sort of organization NAM was to be, including its relation to the women's and non-white movements. In these debates it came out that NAM is committed to democratic socialism, which was defined as a society characterized by economic, racial, and sexual equality; by collective ownership and democratic control of the means of production; by the right to

"organize independent political parties and independent trade unions, and by the freedom to strike, by freedom of speech, freedom to demonstrate, and freedom of press. It was stated that NAM programs, literature and general organizational style must avoid rhetoric which would isolate us from the average working person. People elected to take care of this were:

"Diana Adams - Cleveland, Ohio
"Jeremy Rifkin - Wash., D.C.
"Jane Slaughter - Unknown
"Karen Whitman - Baltimore, Md.
"Mike Lerner - Berkeley, Calif.
"Alice Lynd - Chicago, Ill.
"Harry Boyt - Chapel Hill, N.C.

"Almost Half of the meeting time was devoted to discussion of possible NAM programs, these programs were:

"- Response to Nixon's new economic policy

"- Taxation

"- Industrial Health & Safety

"- Prisons

"- The Bicentennial

"Task forces were set up to prepare detailed program proposals for workshops at the Thanksgiving conference. Martha Williams, of NIC, is the coordinator of these task forces. It was decided that chapters should be the basis of the organization and they should fit within the general principals of NAM. A temporary NIC was elected to carry on business between then and Thanksgiving. Those elected were:

"Lynn North - Ann Arbor, Mich.
"Harry Boyte - Chapel Hill, N.C.
"Martha Williams - Wash., D.C.
"Harold Henderson - Peoria, Ill.
"Marge Fields - N.Y.C.
"Staughton Lynd - Chicago, Ill.
"Diana Adams - Cleveland, Ohio
"Frank Speltz - Davenport, Iowa

"The NIC was empowered to hire a field staff coordinator, a national staff, a convention coordinator, and travelers. Chip Marshall of Seattle was chosen field staff coordinator and Frank Speltz will coordinate the conference.

"Travelers in the field and the approximate area they will be covering are:

"Frank Blumer - Northwest
"Mike Lerner - Calif.
"Pandy Bregman - Midwest
"Lynn North & Jane Slaughter - South
"Jeremy Rifkin - Northeast
"Chip Marshall - South West & Plain States

"The meeting also designated Cleveland as the site of a temporary national office. Cicely Nichols of N.Y.C. was chosen to edit a internal education bulletin.

"After the brief history of NAM was given one of the last orders of business to be taken care of was the election of a new NIC. It was voted that the new NIC would be comprised of 13 people. The following people were nominated for NIC:

"Paula Giese - Minneapolis, school teacher
[was active in MAP also Honeywell project]

"Patty Parmalee - From L.A., worked with P.C.P.J.

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"Carol Potosky - From Davenport, husband
is a psychiatrist, [REDACTED] b7C

"Sarah Hamilton - Philadelphia, works with
United Church of Christ.

"Judy Shapiro - N.Y.C., International Socialist

"Marge Brecht - Chicago, International Socialist

"Mike Hershler - (Unknown)

"Ann Laska - Madison, Wisc., radical socialist,
moved back to U. S. after living in
Toronto for 2 yrs.

"Jan Rubin - Phil. Pa, various anti-war
organizations

"Dick Olson - Various anti-war organizations

"Roberta Lynch - Pittsburgh

"Janet Gallahger - Pittsburgh

"Thirrie Cook - Berkeley, co-founder

"Mike Lerner - Berkeley, (Declined)

"Chip Marshall - Seattle

"Steve Max - worked with E.D.S. 1961 to 1965,
and various labor groups

"Frank Speltz - Davenport

"Staughton Lynd - Chicago-Gary area,
said he could no longer use his own
money supporting NAM

"Fred Ogile - Minneapolis, [REDACTED] b7C

"Jeremy Rifkin - Citizens Committee on War Crimes.

"Harry Boyte - Chapel Hill, N.C., civil rights

"Cecilia Nickols - N.Y.C., (declined)

"Frank Bummer - Seattle

"James Weinstein - editor of Socialist Review

"Nick Rabkin - Berkoley

"Ed Greer - Boston

"Pan Beardsly - Atlanta, Mayday

"John McAuliff - Indianapolis, Peace Corps,
Vacaramous, Mayday

"Marv Davidor - Minneapolis, Honeywell Project,
Berkoley

"Dennis Livingston - Baltimore

"Mark Ader - (Declined)

"David Dakowitz - Ann Arbor

"Tom Cuna - D.C., Teacher

"After the voting and a considerable time
counting the votes the winners are as follows:

"Paula Giese
"Patty Parmalee
"Roberta Lynch
"Ann Laska
"Jan Rubin
"Jan Gallagher
"Pan Beardsly

"James Weinstein
"Harry Boyte
"Fred Ogile
"Staughton Lynd
"Frank Speltz
"Marv. Davidor

"There was rumors circulating that I.S. had
150 members present and that they are trying
to take NAH over.



[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] There was general
discontentment with the conference as can be
seen by the paper entitled 'One Informed
Unhurried Person.'

"NIC has chosen Minneapolis for a new national
office and stated that the next NAM convention
will be held sometime in June of '72."

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WORKSHOPS

Ideas and Programs that Developed from the Workshops

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PRESENTATION TO THE ECONOMIC POLICY WORKSHOP

BOOKLET "A"

by the NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

- Nixon's New Economic Policy represents an attack on wages. However, if it is seen as no more than that, we are blind to the world around us. The NEP Phase I led to Phase II, and Phase II is leading to Phase III. There is no turning back.

Why does this attack occur at this particular time, rather than, say, 10 years ago or 10 years from now, or at any other time for that matter? Is it that Nixon is simply an evil capitalist administrator who wants to see extra profits culled from the backs of the working class, or is there something about this particular period that necessitates such an attack as the NEP, the PAP, or any of the new anti-labor legislation?

It is the understanding of the dynamics of the present situation which enabled the NCLC to predict almost to the day the fateful announcement of August 15. The NEP is the capitalist response to a developing world economic crisis; a crisis caused by the way, in the classic way outlined by one Karl Marx in Das Kapital.

THE TENDENCY OF THE RATE OF PROFIT TO FALL

Under the capitalist mode of production, expanded reproduction tends increasingly to obstruct itself and to turn into stagnation, increasing misery, and decay. This characteristic of capitalism is not accidental, but is fundamental and inherent to the capitalist mode of production. Importantly, it is also predictable.

The tendency of the rate of profit to fall, is an expression of capitalist violation of the law of value. In a system of expanded reproduction, labor productivity is rising, which is the result of, and the purpose for, expanded reproduction. Thus the means of production are constantly cheapening. For example, if a computer were produced for \$100,000, yet was capable of performing as well as one built earlier for \$1 million, the old computer is then worth only \$100,000, even if it were only one day old and had never been used, or had cost vast sums to transport and install. Its value can only be computed by its ability to enhance social reproduction, not what was originally paid for it.

No capitalist, nor the capitalist class as a whole would willingly admit that the true value of his constant capital is actually reduced in this manner. If a capitalist paid \$1 million and had used it one day, then the value to him is still approximately \$1 million, and that sum is passed on wherever possible in the final pricing of goods. His outlay of \$1 million probably created that much credit outstanding in the capitalist system as a whole. Altho in real terms, that credit is now worth only \$100,000, neither he nor his creditors have any intention of taking such a loss. This overvaluation we shall call historic overvaluation.

With this increasing overvaluation, added to overvaluation of the preceding period, the price of a commodity moves further and farther above its real value. Marx explained this process with his famous yet little understood diagram: $S = C + V$ where C represents constant capital, V repre-

sents the cost of maintaining the labor force, and S is equal to the surplus value produced by the actions of the working class in the constant capital. This formula then represents the rate of profit. From

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this it can be seen that increasing C in a false way, i.e., one that does not raise productivity—thru historic overvaluation and thru credit expansion, as with stocks, bonds, etc.—the ratio of S to $(C+Y)$ tends to fall. To offset this tendency, capitalists cannot invest in new productive technology, for that would further overinflate the false values of existing constant capital. Instead, investments must increasingly be made in nonproductive areas, extracting more surplus value, which must be primitively accumulated at the expense of the working class. The capitalist is unable to do anything about this. He is caught in the contradictions of his own system.

The accounts are balanced for the capitalists only by a depression when bankruptcies bring the valuation of constant capital down to its real value. Today we are at the beginning of such a reckoning.

POST WORLD WAR II ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The post World War II U.S. dollar based itself firmly on the cheaply purchased material assets of both the advanced capitalist sector and its former colonies, and especially on the distraught highly trained cheaply purchased labor of the European working class. This process came to an end during the 1964-65 period, a development mediated by the 1957-58 recession in the U.S. itself.

The dynamic of the postwar domestic recovery was relatively depleted following the post Korean War credit expansion of 1954-57, precipitating the U.S. Sector into the '57-'58 recession, from which the economy has never essentially recovered. But instead, in terms of real production, has stagnated. The ability to survive the '57-'58 recession was mainly based on the continuing "Marshall Plan" development of western Europe and Japan. With the rising costs of actually reproducing a labor force—as opposed to capitalizing on productive capability left over from World War II—and once the development of western Europe began to depend on expanding markets for international loans and investments, the world monetary system began plunging toward a new general breakdown crisis.

The imminence of breakdown began to manifest itself during the '64-'65 period. The events of 1964-'68 in Britain, France, and Italy, the developments in Greece, the destruction of the gold standard in March 1968, and the subsequent conditions in Italy and elsewhere bespeak the downward spiral of the monetary process toward a new conjuncture, more profound in its implications than that of the 1930's.

The inability of the capitalist class to make productive investments anywhere in the world at this point necessitates certain actions against the populations of the industrialized countries, using methods morally reserved for the Third World. Either Socialism or Fascism are the historic alternatives facing humanity in the early '70's. All the chips are down. It's all or nothing.

THE CAPITALISTS ATTACK

Thus the NEP is a direct attack on the working class of this country and especially its organized sections. The import surcharge is an attack by American capitalism on the working populations of other industrialized countries, in favor of domestic producers. The growing reciprocity by other capitalist countries threatens a trade war and quick depression.

The so-called Paul Assistance Program is a slave labor program of the same mold as the Krupp system of Nazi Germany. New York is already introducing pilot slave labor programs. In NYC welfare recipients are now doing jobs previously done by unionized workers at a fraction of union-scale wages. They will have their welfare checks slashed 50% with the "opportunity" to earn that 50% back if their children are well-behaved (and do well in school), and clean up and repair rented tenements for their landlords.

Of special note is the Philadelphia Plan—a preferential hiring plan supported by some of our duped socialist friends. Here is a blueprint for destruction of the construction unions. Some black groups, with the support of the Communist Party, push for this plan to "increase job opportunities" of the black population. But the plan comes at a time of massive unemployment in the construction industry. The white worker fears for his job. The unemployed black desperately needs a job. The manner in which this plan is formulated can only divide the working class against itself.

A Socialist response to such a program would be to bring together the necessary elements of white construction workers, black unemployed, students, etc. around a common interest program of full productive employment, increased construction of housing, schools, hospitals, and the other needs of the population which are currently going unmet, a national annual income of at least \$10,000 and to pay for all this by taxation of capitalist taste and speculation--taxation of nonproductive investment to meet the needs of the population as a whole.

Such a program is our general approach to strike support work. A socialist supports strikes politically, not with a soup pail. Such is a socialist transitional program, such is a class for itself organization, and such is the immediate necessary activity of socialist organizers.

EAST—New York (National Office)—P.O. Box 49, Washington Bridge Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10033. 212-666-3757.
MIDWEST—Detroit—Richard Froman, Rm 03025, Highland Park, Mi. 48203. 313-866-5679.
SOUTH—Charlotte—Laurent Frubaker, 1138 Choyce Ave., Charlotte, N.C. 28210. 704-525-6506.
WEST—Seattle—Bob Gallacher, 2406 N. 44th St., Seattle, Wash. 98103. 206-632-6237. (7)

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temporary NAM occupational health
and safety contact:

Harry C. Boyte
630-C Hibbard St.
Chapel Hill, N.C.
27514
(919) 967-7990

A working paper for the New American Movement national conference in
Davenport, Iowa.

The following pamphlet is the product of the collected experiences and
ideas of a number of people who have been and are currently active in
occupational health and safety struggles

Contents:

Implications of program	page 1
Local program models and examples	page 2
Possible national programs	page 3
Figures on occupational accidents and disease	Appendix
A short summary of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	page 4

The implications of a NAM program on occupational health and safety

To begin, the definition of industrial health and safety should be expanded to include the effects of the corporation on both the physical and mental health of workers in the job setting and effects on the surrounding environment.

A systematic program on industrial health and safety undertaken by NAM chapters will add several vital dimensions to the development of a popular, mass socialist movement:

It will reach, aid, and help define the direction of a growing revolt by workers and environmental groups. Increasingly both workers and community residents are aware of the enormously destructive impact of the corporation on the health of workers and the integrity of the environment. Furthermore, a sharply drawn program has great potential for demonstrating the clash between the logic of the corporation -- its priority on production and profit -- and the human needs of the population.

It will potentially unify otherwise fragmented constituencies around a common program, with a common focus. Initially, it can build solidarity between workers on the job and residents of the surrounding area, with a theme like "the company's policies affect us all." But such a program is also open-ended: for instance, coalitions could potentially be built as well with women who understand the company's policies toward pregnancy, childbirth, and child care to be sexist and oppressive, with consumer groups which are victimized by the products of the corporation, or even with anti-war efforts, which are coming to understand the effects of American corporations on the "health" of people around the world.

It will speak to the contemporary crisis of the economy and thus is an essential complement to NAM program around government economic policies and taxes: it is clear that the major foci of the Nixon wage-price policies is the increase of profits on the one hand and the competitiveness of American products in the world market on the other. To accomplish those goals, American business and government will sponsor an intense drive to increase "productivity" -- a drive they have already begun. Such an effort will mean precisely that the conditions of work, its pace and the physical hazards surrounding it, will become harsher. Thus a NAM program on industrial health and safety will focus on the specific institutions which will implement Nixon's policies -- the corporations themselves.

It will raise central issues involved in the transformation of society. By focusing on the conditions and character of the work process -- and thus on who determines its operations -- it brings to the fore the issue of workers' control over the organization of production. And by speaking to the broader impact of the corporation on the human environment, it raises the ultimate question of "production for what?" that cannot be adequately answered within the context of the logic of capitalism.

Program 2

NAM program on industrial health and safety may have two aspects: a strategy that local groups adapt to the particular situations of specific communities, and a common effort, undertaken by many groups across the country, that multiplies the impact of local work.

This pamphlet will primarily focus on a model for local action, illustrated with examples of what groups have already done. The concluding section will suggest for consideration types of actions that groups may jointly undertake.

I. Local programs

A. The creation of an industrial health committee: MAH chapters, as an initial task, could help sponsor a committee composed of representatives from MAH, and other interested groups. It is important to quickly involve representatives from local unions and workers from unorganized plants. And the committee should also try to immediately involve people with special resources: medical professionals from nearby universities and hospitals, legal professionals, and environmental specialists.

The starting place for such a group is logically the collection of information on a variety of subjects:

1. It is important to gather information on the local, state, and federal laws that regulate the conditions in industry (such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 -- OSHA), the laws that regulate corporate pollution of the environment, and workers' compensation laws.

2. Related to such information gathering, local groups should have access to important publications in the field. Concerning industrial health and safety, groups should regularly look at the Federal Register (in which, for instance, proposed industrial standard are published), which can be obtained for \$25 a year by writing The Federal Register, 8th and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C. Groups should also obtain a booklet from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Occupational Diseases -- A Guide to their Recognition (Publication # 1097, NIOSH, 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio). Other useful resources include a pamphlet put out by Project Workplace Survival on how to use the Occupational Safety and Health Act to get inspectors to come to a plant, H.I. Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials (New York: Reinhold, 1960) and the National Safety Council's Accident Prevention Manual For Industrial Operations (Chicago: 1963).

3. Groups should collect information on what the local industries are and what particular diseases and hazards are characteristic of them.

4. Groups should also systematically survey workers (and community residents) to discover what their attitudes are toward the questions raised: toward the hazards within factories, toward work conditions, toward pollution, etc.

What groups have done:

Black lung associations have been particularly effective in enlisting support of a number of sections of the community around a series of demands for prevention of black lung and for disability coverage for those workers already stricken with the disease. For example, a federation of community groups, including the Clay County Disabled Workers Association, Harlan County Black Lung Association, Eastern Kentucky Welfare Rights, have also gathered support from groups like the Medical Committee for Human Rights, and from professionals for a number of projects.

THE locals in 4 GE plants around Boston, employing about 9000 workers, have worked with a team from the Urban Planning Aid in a variety of ways. One of their first actions was the creation of a community involvement committee to take the workers' case to the public and enlist broader support. The project has developed an independent reporting system for accidents on the job and for work hazards -- to doublecheck the company's system, and to provide documentation for possible action under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. It also regularly publishes information about dangerous situations and accidents in the plant newspaper, and has held hearings in the plant to gather information about what conditions are like.

Like the 12 workers in Boston, members of Terrators Local 600 in St. Louis face a variety of health hazards on the job. The local has organized 13,000 workers in 500 shops in the area and has recently begun an information gathering and action program around industrial health and safety.

From the beginning, the union local forged links with the local environmental groups, thus building a broader base of support and also making available the knowledge of a number of "experts" in health, law, and environmental dangers. After initial, unsuccessful attempts to use the Missouri laws on industrial safety, the project developed an elaborate system of information gathering which can potentially be used to mobilize support as well.

One volunteer in each shop is responsible for gathering data about the conditions of work. After an extensive training period, the worker is responsible for looking up information about potential hazards, for polling the other workers in the shop, and for identifying the most pressing issues. A booklet is prepared on each plant -- used to educate both workers and the community about the particular conditions.

The workers involved regularly have classes and retreats to familiarize them with information in the field. But one of the principle strengths of the program is its reliance on workers' own intimate knowledge of the conditions of work.

B. Educational campaigns. A second logical step in the unfolding of an action program is the dissemination of information to broad sections of the community about the health dangers in local plants. Hearing, films, fact sheets, booklets, displays, seminars -- a vast repertory of different media -- are available to groups undertaking a systematic campaign of exposure.

What groups have done:

Again, the black lung associations have employed a variety of imaginative and effective techniques to publicize their story. Black lung, caused by inhalation of coal dust over time, is a crippling disease that strikes an estimated 25% of the 450,000 active or retired coal miners. Much of the present unrest focuses on the strict and unfair rules Social Security uses to determine whether men are eligible for disability compensation. The associations sponsor a superb slide and music show, demonstrating the devastating effects of the companies on the region and its people. They have also held public hearings and recently a group addressed a session of the New York Academy of Sciences in a militant fashion about the conditions in the mining regions and the miners' demands.

C. Formulation of demands to make on companies: A third step is the formulation of demands to make directly on companies -- to be fought for by a variety of means. One central, frequently crucial demand is for the right of workers to have time of their choosing examine the conditions and chemicals in the workplace at any time. A closely related demand is for workers to have access to any information regarding their health that the company has. A third is for companies to abide by the Threshold Limit Values -- the standards established as the maximum level of exposure to particular materials consistent with health. A fourth is for the right of workers not to have to work in dangerous settings.

What groups have demanded:

2.

At the Academy of Sciences meeting in New York, representatives demanded the professionals, from the government, and from the companies the following things:

- An end to high dust levels in the mines;
- The right to benefits for any disabled miner;
- An end to Social Security's X-ray and crackerjack breath test requirements (repeatedly shown inadequate in detecting black lung);
- \$500,000 given to the Black Lung Association to set up worker-run clinics which

PG-1

Lorwick Beryllio refines beryllium ore, and by 1971 dust was the accepted cause of 16 deaths and 6 cases of lung disease in a plant that employs 270 workers. The union struck for a new health and safety clause, and accepted the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union (OCAU) proposals which included demands:

- That the level of dust remain below the maximum safe standard (the Threshold Limit Value);
- That the union have access to monitoring equipment to check the level of dust;
- That the union have more power in the event of a beryllium contamination incident, through use of highly trained teams;
- That the company finance a union-designated medical team to inspect the plant.

The company refused to give the union its information on the health of its workers, but an industrial hygienist pointed out how the company had lied in its published data. The company finally consented to let a medical team investigate -- at union expense. The team found dust at 1000 times the maximum safe level.

Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis made five demands as a part of its program:

- That the companies obey the Threshold Limit Values defined by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists;
- That the conditions in the plants be continuously monitored;
- That the union should know the chemical composition of all substances worked with;
- That new equipment and materials meet governmental regulations under the OSHA;
- That the union have right to bring in its own experts.

Many union contracts have general health and safety clauses which, however, do little to protect workers in particular situations. UAW Local 1069 negotiated a provision in their contract with Vertol Division of Boeing that guaranteed the worker the right to walk off a job that he thinks is dangerous. The provision says in part:

"An employee shall not be discharged for refusing to work on a job if his refusal is based on the claim that said job is not safe . . . until a determination has been made by the Chief Safety Officer and/or the Medical Director."

Although the company has the right to determine the safety of a job, if it does not judge the job accurately it may be liable for any injury or death which results, and the clause has generally been effective.

UAW Local 720 in Elyria, Ohio, has found sickins effective as a protest instrument for industrial health and safety issues, because, in their words, "it hits the company where it hurts -- in terms of production."

D. Legal Action: In addition to using the OSHA of 1970, described in an appendix to this pamphlet, groups can file suit against companies under environmental laws, under compensation laws, and under the Taft-Hartley Act. Although legal action in many cases is slow, ineffective, and expensive, courts can be a useful forum for focusing public attention on the issues and for arguing the case. Different groups have used a variety of legal techniques:

The Black Lung Association in eastern Kentucky has filed suit in District Court to have the cases of disabled miners whose claims were rejected by social security reopened.

In the Johns Manville Co., which produces asbestos wall board, district 50 of the Allied Technical Workers demanded access to X-rays that the company had kept of workers' lungs, in order to determine the extent of injury that asbestos dust might be causing. The union had the right to file a suit under Section 8A5 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which requires companies to supply unions with information needed in bargaining, although such a suit would mean in practice filing a grievance with the National Labor Relations Board, a process which can take some time.

The first legal action under the OSHA of 1970 emergency provisions was initiated by workers at the Allied Chemical plant in Moundville, W. Va. In that plant

workers could smell chlorine gas and could observe pools of liquid mercury on the floor. The company had consistently refused to give the results of medical examinations to the union.

By the spring of 1971, a number of workers had clear symptoms of mercury poisoning. And the company had a policy of sending men back repeatedly to unsafe situations, even if they showed signs of incipient mercury poisoning.

The OCAW filed complaint of imminent danger under the OSHA of 1970. Under that law's emergency provisions, the Labor Department has the right to shut down a plant when it finds a situation to constitute an "imminent danger to life or health." But in this case, the Department did not agree it was an imminent danger. An inspector did find that the company had violated the general duties clause of the law with regard to mercury exposure; he neglected to mention the chlorine gas, despite the fact he had had to wear a gas mask in one section of the plant.

The company was fined \$1000. A later inspector was anticipated by management, and found therefore that the plant was "clean." The Department listed safety procedures which the company was to abide by, but by the fall, the company had yet to begin its compliance.

X. Other demands: Groups can demand a variety of other rights, and formulate their own unique ways of winning, or fighting for those demands. For instance: that the company make finance worker controlled day care, that workers control the monitoring of testing machines, that workers' committees set standards for the workplace, that overtime not be required of workers when there are large numbers of unemployed people in an area. Some of the demands are "utopian" -- but even the simple act of raising them is often important. And many open possibilities for coalitions. For instance, the "no-overtime" demand not only expresses the interests of workers in many industries, where increased fatigue makes work more dangerous, but may also build solidarity with minority groups, whose members suffer disproportionate unemployment.

II. Possible National program

The target of our action is nation-wide: the huge corporations have branches in every section of the nation. And it is moreover clear that different companies generally act in concert -- through government "regulatory" agencies, through trade associations, etc. At the same time, the left is now fragmented and locally based -- local groups often feel separated from any common effort. Thus NAM may consider a coordinated campaign that gives a national focus to local efforts. To suggest a couple of possibilities:

-- NAM may want to help sponsor with other groups a national publicity campaign around an "industrial bill of rights" -- that includes specific demands of the sort union groups have already proposed and that broadens the focus to include environmental issues as well. Such an effort could be preparatory to a later campaign, when the base of the movement is considerably broadened, for new, more "utopian" legislation.

-- NAM might co-sponsor a systematic campaign to get the government to enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, with particular attention, for instance, to the right of workers to information, to fair and unannounced inspection, to workers' participation in any monitoring operations, and to enforcement of the law's emergency provisions.

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BOOKLET "B"

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY WORKSHOP RESOLUTIONS

(This resolution depends for its background on the papers by Harry Boyte and the Scientists Committee for Occupational Health submitted to the NAI Conference.)

RATIONALE FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF A PROGRAM ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT

- I. Definition. Occupational health includes the conditions of any workplace which affect the mental or physical health of the men women working there. This includes both immediate and long term effects of exposure to unhealthy conditions. It includes workplaces such as hospitals offices and farms as well as factories. For women it includes the added effects of exposure to potentially harmful substances during both child-bearing years and pregnancy. It also includes the physical effects of the corporations on the community.
 - II. Occupational health issues clearly demonstrate the contrast between profit and well being. They have the potential of demonstrating the clash between the logic of the corporation - its priority on production and profit - and the human needs of the population.
 - III. Occupational Health and Safety questions are particularly important for NAI. The ruling class solutions to the economic recession, as exemplified by Nixon's New Economic Policy mean increased productivity. When there is a drive for increased production, safety and health procedures are the first to be ignored. A program around occupational health and safety will complement NAI's view that the working class is crucial to the development of socialism.
 - IV. Work in the area of occupational health allows radicals who are not in the workplace to work with rank and file movements or approach less organized workers in a legitimate way. Radicals can be important in linking local organizations centered around individual workplaces to broader political alliances. Such links will be objectively necessary because many struggles around occupational health occur in isolated areas, in plants which are part of large corporate chains. Such chains are often unionized by many different unions or partially non-union. It has been common for large companies to shift production processes during periods of worker unrest.
 - V. The legitimate relationship between radicals and the workplace created by occupational health and safety questions is also in the self-interest of groups working on the problems of ecology, pollution and consumerism. If the workplace remains poisonous, the outside community cannot be cleaned up. This relationship points to a potentially successful method of approaching the problems of pollution because of the political power of the working class; its strength and organization at the workplace. The solutions raised by coalitions of consumer or ecology groups with worker groups have the potential of uniting the working class and its allies. These solutions need not counterpose clean environment to jobs or decent pay as they have in the past.
- Other possible coalitions arise out of the occupational health and safety question. Women workers have special problems; exposure to toxic substances during pregnancy has been important to women working in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and insecticide industries. Men and

exposed to excessive radiation any time during child-bearing years can be damaging the next (unborn) generation. Women need special rotations and considerations during pregnancy and even during menses in some jobs. Protective regulations which allow for breaks from work (healthy) and limitations on lifting would be healthy for men and should be extended to them. Non-white workers are forced into the lowest paying and most dangerous jobs. In addition, tedious jobs, racism and sexism to which women and third world workers are especially subject creates additional damaging mental strain; an immeasurable health hazard. A shorter work week at full pay and protection from compulsory overtime not only limits the damaging effects of the workplace to a lesser number of hours per week, but supplies more jobs.

Other "spin-offs" from the questions raised by occupational health and safety can be used to relate the workplace to anti-war and anti-corporate activities. Struggles can focus on the devastating effects of the major corporations and the arms industry on our lives in our home communities as well as abroad.

VI. Issues of occupational health and safety are already central in many workplaces. Particularly in heavy industry, ferment around intolerable conditions has produced wildcat strikes and work stoppages. We can help spread this kind of activity to other occupations and workplaces. To ignore these problems would be to ignore an important question which is central to the lives and present concerns of many of the most militant people in the working class.

VII. The issues raised by occupational health and safety bring to prominence the conceptions necessary for a socialist transformation of society. The basic antagonism between those who own and control the corporations and the mass of the american people who must work to survive is sharply drawn. Workers control over the organization of production and public control of what is produced needs to be discussed with workers in the context of these issues.

TASKS

- I. bring a socialist analysis and program to struggles around occupational health and safety
- II. overcome isolation and politically unite individual workplace struggles around occupational health and safety
- III. develop joint actions among workers, national, and community groups
- IV. develop technical resource groups

METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

I. National

U.A.W. should establish a committee with full-time staff, responsible to the elected national interim administrative body, to implement the following:

1. Communication among rank-and-file groups through a national rank-and-file news service
 - through UAW publications
 - through the media
2. Establish and publicize resource people for technical information about occupational diseases and their treatment

II. Local

Chapters should establish local occupational health and safety committees composed of workers, technical resource people, radicals, and members of community action groups, to carry out the following:

1. Education
 - polling workers and community residents to gain and publicize information and to make contact
 - teach-ins
 - using local media, including columns in local newspapers and in local rank-and-file papers, and talk shows
 - election campaigns as a means of raising the o.h.s. issue
2. Direct Action
 - strike support
 - encouraging treatment of occupational diseases in existing free clinics and demanding that research and treatment facilities of establishment health institutions be devoted to occupational diseases
 - encouraging workplace organizing against dangerous conditions--e.g. slowdowns, refusing to work in unhealthy conditions or to pollute the community
 - forming coalitions with local groups, such as women's, ecology, and consumer groups, and UAW

BILL OF RIGHTS
the right to a safe workplace

1. the right to develop protective standards and regulations for men and women. Equal pay and equal work for women does not mean doing away with all protective regulations
2. the right to inspect the workplace--workers trained to do feasible workplace tests and to call in their own specialists to do other inspections
3. the right to set toxicity levels vis-à-vis both immediate and long range dangers
4. the right to close down the workplace (1)when unsafe for working, (2)when result of production is harmful for surrounding community--the right not to pollute, (3)when the product itself is harmful
5. the right of women workers to be specially protected during pregnancy and to have paid maternity leave with no loss of seniority, and special considerations during menses and menopause
6. the right of older workers to protection against work which ignores their specific problems including the right not to be fired at an arbitrary age
7. the right to worker-controlled daycare financed by the company
8. the right to regular medical testing for diseases resulting from occupational hazards
9. the right to worker and community controlled, corporation-financed health programs
10. the right to benefits--disability compensation--if in any way disabled or diseased as a result of the work process
11. the right to no speed-up
12. the right to no compulsory overtime in areas of unemployment
13. the right of workers to force company to remain in operation in the community--(1)the company cannot move elsewhere when too many demands are made in one location, (2)the company cannot transfer work to another plant if one is on strike
14. the right to workers' control over the organization of work and popular control of the products

PC-**PROG**RAM FACTSHEET A WORKSHOP ON VIDEOTAPE AND CABLE TELEVISION

Every NAM chapter should undertake the responsibility to complete the research requested on the accompanying questionnaire, which is a beginning attempt to set up a network for distribution and production of videotape programs, and to make the first necessary steps for the creation of a national clearinghouse on video production and organizing around community control of communications, particularly cable television, which is a communications industry which is just beginning to be developed in urban areas of the U.S. In addition to filling out the research questionnaire and sending it to the D.C. NAM Chapter, the media workshop suggests that every chapter give serious consideration to:

---Securing a cosponsor from some institution in your community for screening videotapes to large groups, since many NAM chapters and NAM-oriented groups will be producing extremely useful tapes for organizing purposes.

---Beginning a project within your chapter of videotape production in connection with organizing projects.

---Developing a relationship with operating Cable TV systems to air these organizing tapes and others that might be distributed nationally.

---Establishing an organizing project around the issue of control and/or owning the cable television system in your community, if it has not been developed yet.

The D.C. Chapter, which is working in this area, has offered to function as a clearinghouse for information about these issues and organizing projects that already exist for those chapters which would like to get more heavily involved.

PROPOSAL FOR MEDIA WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION: THE FORMATION OF A UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY PRINT SHOPS

We propose that NA: encourage the formation of a union of revolutionary print shops which would provide 1) A magazine or newsletter to share political and technical information on print shops. 2) A gathering point for sharing information. 3) Cooperation and coordination in the development, writing, and printing of pamphlets. 4) Cooperation in the distribution of literature. The purpose of the union would be to aid existing print shops, aid in the formation of new local shops, and discussion and determination of the role of revolutionary print shops in the national movement of NA.

People don't read much anymore, so we think NA media should not just be the same old thing. We can move into video when possible, as proposal shows, or try to have some kind of a newsletter. The Baltimore package is an example, essentially an information collection identified for the movement rather than public, which goes into depth reporting on projects undertaken and completed. Internal communications should emphasize local projects in this way. By describing and criticizing they can aid other chapters. The national newspaper would impact to be universal usually. Any national newspaper though depends on regional and local reporting. It must be remembered too that nationally distributed media define NA: (the media). Local chapters should realize too that because something is circulated by NA: it won't necessarily be known to members of other media- so they should think of getting NA: things reported when relevant, as news, or underground media. All chapters might also be successful with media people- even conservative local media and material and will often go far if they can give a package. We usually have to go to NA: they don't like to hear or see. Media is not an end in itself but a service arm of the revolutionary movement.

We want responsibility but not bureaucracy, control, and recognition that media are important. We're not the same old thing.

WORKS FOR - FURTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ENTHUSIASM AND AWARENESS

**PRACTICES OF STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS AND
ON HOW TO USE THEM**

(from our workshop) The following are
suggestions which grew from numerous discus-
sions and do not need to be voted on.

**WE SHOULD BE THE PRACTICE OF THE
FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:**

Development of an information bureau
which would provide pamphlets, well-writ-
ten and graphically effective, which would
educate socialists to people outside the
movement. It would maintain files of
speakers and candidates and general info
to which the membership would have access.
It would catalog media skills of chapters
to enable skill-transfer (such as layout,
use of film).

Assist and coordinate such groups as
movement printshops, video and film
collections, pamphlet-producing chapters.

Help create a committee on culture and
the media to organize and coordinate
efforts of local chapters and regions in
the areas of film, theater, history,
social sciences for purposes of organizing.

Help create a committee and ways of
developing external (straight) media,
which the committee would be concerned
with.

The media workshop will work through
a. to encourage a union of revolutionary
printshops and others ideas agreed
upon by the group in its discussions. we
consider ourselves a standing committee
on media and would be happy to receive
communications and information on this
topic.

SAZ (edit): (special interest in ())

Janet Gellert, 171 Burke Drive
Newville, Pa. 15146 (news)

Dave B., 1112 E. 1st St., Wash-
ington, D.C. 20003 (news)

Bob Parsons, 409 Calvert, Valparaiso
Indiana

Glenn Nichols, 199 E 10th, NE at 1604
Mike Burdick, 1401 Andie St, Madison
Wisc. 53705 (news)

John Glorioso, 2407 Foster Ave, Baltimore
Md, 21224 (news)

Billy Bloom, 1244 Lawrence, Lawrence
Mass, 01844

Barrie Cook, 1334 Oxford St,
Berkeley, Calif, 94707

Barry Mistry, 1 Forest Ridge, (near)
St Louis, Mo (film)

Georgie Callahan, Box 771 Cedar
Station at 11 (press, travel, etc.)

Condon Howard, 1219 Kentucky, Lawrence
Kansas

Richard Olson, 3117 Valley, Burlington,
Iowa

Brian LeMay, Psych Dept, UCSB, Santa
Barbara, Calif

John Muchstein, Box 1408, Boulder Colo

Horris McClure, 933 Spaight, Madison, Wisc

Ken Tobiska, Box 1408, Boulder, Colo (news)

Mark Hale, 133 E 11th St, NE at 1604 (news)

Paul Milam, 3247 E Lincoln, Phoenix Ariz

Bob Butler, 712 E Locust, Annapolis, Iowa

Peggy Moser, 101 Harvard Pl., Ithaca 14850

David Allen, 9000 California Crossing Road,
Austin Texas

James Folbre (same mailing as above)

John Karamora, 1025 Oak, Lawrence Kansas
66044 (press)

Paul Whittaker, 1106 E 47th St, NE 64110

Vicki Hiest, 2536 16th Ave S, Minneapolis

John Fendler, 3341 Columbus Ave S,
Minneapolis Minnesota

Don Marshall, 1304 High St, Athens, Ohio

David Sallach, 110 E. Rogers, Kalamazoo,
Indiana 47401

Billy Hansen, 1408, 160 Cleveland Ave, NE
10027 (news/press)

Tom Thomas, 1104, 4285 Olive St, St
Louis Mo, 63108 (radio)

Bob Wright, 1612 High St, Denver Colo

Carol Brown, (same mailing as above)

Gregory Hickox, 2904 18th St NE, Washington
DC 20001

Rich Derwin, (same as above, mailing)
video

Brian J Coyle, 2503 14th Ave S, Minnc-
apolis, Minn. (theater)

Mill Morris, PO Box 243, Madison, Wisc.

Billy Cannon, 211 E State St, Ann Arbor,
Mich 48104

Bert Knorr, 3842 Hartman, Oakland, Calif
(film)

Marilyn Klaus, 221 E 10th No 5, NE at
10003

Jeremy Kiffin, 1346 Conn. Ave, NE 10021,
Washington, D.C.

(Progressive Ave)

Georgie Dryle, 221 E 10th No. 5, NE at
(video, films)

Al Mendel, 515 Carpenter Lane, Phila.,
Pa (interviewed in video/C.I.T.)

Jan Hardell, 926 Shipman, Dulles, Ill
(theater, press, radio)

David Ordan, 5715 Belmont, Chicago 60637

David Johnson, 10 E 22, Annapolis,
Iowa 52701

Michael Mistry, 4772 East Lincoln, St
Louis (film)

Georgie Callahan, 221 E 10th at 10003
(video resources, gathering, dist.
of revolutionary film)

page 2 Revolutionary Media and K&N

3. Publicize events.

-This can be done using many of the mass media forms mentioned in no. 2 plus buttons, spray painting (with stencils preferably) chalking, doing up billboards, mailings, phone calling, rubber stamps, graffiti, handing out leaflets at movie theatres, showing leftist leaning films.

4. Create a sense of unity among people struggling in different areas (of work and location). Provide intercommunication.

-- a weekly newsletter listing events, meetings and giving summaries of what people are doing in different areas. -- a phone tree -- a monthly magazine dealing with discussion of our activities.

5. General education on the economy, racism, sexism.

-- all the media forms listed in no. 2 -- literature tables -- a bus or van with a movie projector, tape recorder, literature and if possible a video tape unit which could go to different schools, communities to show films, play video tapes, and make and show video tapes and distribute literature.

6. Provide practical information (such as listing inexpensive and second hand stores making available "how-to" pamphlets, apartment listing, job listings...) as a service both to movement people and the general public. -- a switchboard

7. Give concrete support to people getting organized

-- This could include having available literature, tapes... on how other people in a similar position went about organizing. Also if possible, get them in touch with these people. -- initially provide free printing, free films...

8. Experiment with alternative forms of media.

-- a lot of interesting things are being done with video tapes -- block radio stations present much potential. -- WORKING ON REALLY CREATING A PEOPLES MEDIA BY FINDING WAYS OF GETTING FEEDBACK AND BY WORKING ON DECENTRALIZING MASS MEDIA.

9. Make money that can support people and be channeled into other movement activities.

-- underground newspapers that do a good job on advertising and distribution should be able to make a few hundred dollars an issue -- selling pamphlets, literature, posters, bumper stickers... -- have our own rock groups, folk groups and movies

THEIR MEDIA

10. Work towards uniting media workers - possibly into a union to push for worker-community control of mass media.

11. Find ways to use straight media to benefit the movement. -- hold news conferences, get people on talk shows, call up radio call in shows.

12. Move towards gaining control of the different media. -- start with school newspapers and radio stations and FM stations

REVOLUTIONARY MEDIA AND THE NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT

In most all of the proposals for NAF programs is a critique of the capitalist institution(s) involved and a program for changing them. In some of these programs are alternative institutions play a potentially significant role, in others it does not. Media is an area where alternative institutions ~~play a significant role~~ - film groups like newsreel, underground papers, movement print groups - play a very significant role. This proposal will, therefore, deal mostly with our media - its past mistakes and problems, with what the purpose of revolutionary media is and some concrete things that can be done. An analysis of capitalist media and what type of media should exist in a socialist society will not be discussed in any detail in this proposal. (Hopefully, there will be other proposals to deal with it.).

PAST MISTAKES AND PROBLEMS

1. Movement groups in most cases have not used the different media forms available to them.
2. More importantly, movement people did not do a good job with the media forms it did pick:
 - a. Many times the correctness of our information was in question. We either did not do sufficient research or else did not present it in a credible way.
 - b. The information we presented many times was not clear enough and/or lacked sufficient depth and/or it was conveyed with a rhetoric which was repulsive to too many people.
 - c. Our production of material whether print, audio or film (including this proposal) was of poor quality mainly because of the small amount of time put in by people involved. For example, leaflets because of poor (or no) graphics, bad layout, sloppy printing communicated positively to far less people than it could have. Too often time was spent figuring out our politics, programs and demands...and too little time planning the best way of conveying them to others.
3. Probably our biggest problem with our media is that it was almost always used to promote movement events. Hence, the main part of most of our leaflets, for example, was the mention of the name of an event (March for Peace, Conference on Alternative Institutions...) the date, time and place. Leaflets like this were nothing more than paper pollution for the 90% of the people who did not attend the event. If such a leaflet had any more than this bare information on it, it had a paragraph full of rhetoric containing the logic behind the event being publicized. Hopefully, if NAM helps get many movement people away from just relating to single events much energy will then be freed that can be used to try to more effectively relate information to people.

PURPOSE OF REVOLUTIONARY MEDIA

OUR MEDIA

(Note below each purpose is a listing of some possible ways in which the purpose can be carried out)

1. To provide truthful reporting with a revolutionary analysis. -a periodic street sheet-carefully done in terms of credibility (use of rhetoric) readability (graphics and layout) and analysis that would be distributed free around the surrounding communities. (a commercially printed 14x20 - folded once tabloid, about the size of most underground newspapers, costs about 1/3 to 1/2cents each assuming at least a few thousand are printed. An 11x17 paper costs about 1/4 each.). This sort of street sheet (with mostly news shorts and some cartoons and one or two longer articles) would be attractive to the general public because unlike the straight press it is free, less bulky and presents news in a logical way. Money for it could come from excess revenue of an underground paper, from setting small businesses to sponsor it (in return for having their store's name listed in the paper) or if the paper is a big hit right away the money could come from contributions from the public.
- Give our own news reports (world, national and local) and make these tapes available to sympathetic radio stations. Short wave and ham radios, and various alternative news services can be used to gather news.
2. To explain our different programs to the public.
- This can be done through the use of audio tapes, video tapes, film strips, puppet shows, puppet theaters, posters and leaflets and

REPORT: "WORKSHOP ON
JUSTICE AND LAW"

November 27, 1971
Davenport Conference

Without our repressive system of criminal justice, - and in particular, without the existence of prisons - war and imperialism would be impossible. For, without the threat of imprisonment, there could be no draft -- without the draft, it would be impossible to field combat troops in Vietnam or anywhere else. Again, the ruling class could not pay for war and imperialism without the penal system - since there would be no voluntary payment of taxes without the threat of prison.

Despite its importance in the power structure, however, the Workshop decided not to recommend that the programs related to the criminal justice system be a mandatory area of national priority for N.A.M. We recommend instead that the following proposals be considered as suggestions only.

It was the basic feeling of the Workshop that our effort must ultimately be directed toward fundamental change in the system leading toward the complete abolition of the penal system. We feel we should also work for the abolition of capital punishment in the remaining States where it still exists, for the abolition of criminal arrests for "victimless" crimes, and amnesty for all those presently serving time or awaiting trial for these offenses.

Effort for basic change must be supplemented by programs which respond to the immediate, intolerable degradation and dehumanization of those in prison today. In determining the kind of such programs we want to undertake, however, we must be careful to avoid supporting preform programs which strengthen the penal system.

- (a) Those which set up or strengthen a hierarchy of privilege, such as parole liberalization or work-release proposals;
- (b) Those which increase the power of prison and criminal justice authorities, such as indeterminate sentences, crime classifications, officially operated "halfway houses"; and
- (c) Those which bring more people under the jurisdiction of the Court system and its class and racist discriminations, such as probation, juvenile "shelters" and other oppressive supervision.

One principle of meaningful change in the criminal justice system is the elimination of discretionary power at every step of the penal process, and the limiting of the power of the Police, the Courts and the prison officials. This misuse of the power of discretion in the past must be corrected in the following areas:

- (a) Legislation - vague laws, the legislation of morality into crimes without victims, the establishment of "crimes" specific to one economic, political or cultural group;
- (b) Exercise of discretion by the police, such as the immunity of the wealthy from arrest, favoritism to the powerful, harassment and arrest at will of economic, racial, political and cultural minorities.
- (c) Pre-trial detention; economic repression through money bail; detention for long periods awaiting trial without compensation; interference with attempts to prepare trial defense of those in detention.
- (d) Prosecution and trial resources - state financed investigators for the prosecution only; inadequate legal defense available to the wealthy only; plea-bargaining; inadequate or indifferent legal services to the poor, financed by state funds and used as political "grave-train".
- (e) Abuse of discretion in sentencing, such as indeterminate sentences and alternatives to all prison or jail terms used as punishment and reward to enforce conformity; sentences unrelated to the severity of the crime; refusal to permit restitution instead of punishment.
- (f) Institutional conditions; arbitrary and brutal discipline; favoritism based on destruction of honor among prisoners; systematic degradation, dehumanization and physical destruction of prisoners;
- (g) Conditional release, e.g., parole and probation used to enforce conformity; humiliating conditions of parole used to tear down self-respect of ex-prisoner; arbitrary violation determinations and re-imprisonment.

The Workshop offers the following suggestions for programs which could work to relieve the pressures and correct the injustice, racism and human misery inherent in the present penal system, as each local chapter may feel effective in their particular community:

I. Activities relating to survival:

- 1. A program for the training of "People's Lawyers" and the establishment of "People's Law Schools" (in conjunction with other skilled and trained groups equipped to do so) for the purpose of developing a corps of non-lawyer representatives.
- 2. Survival training workshops for young people and minorities to teach them how to avoid involvement with the police, the law, busts and harassment.
- 3. A program of community pressure against Police harassment, illegal searches, violation of privacy, and the bullying of minorities and young people.
- 4. A schedule of meetings and speaking activities for public education to expose the evils of the penal system and the system of criminal justice and its use of racist and class oppression.

II. Activities to help people OUT of prison:

- 1. Work with minorities and the poor to provide legal referral to trustworthy and competent lawyers.

2. Set up bail funds and community programs for release without bail pending trial.
3. Expose the incompetence and the indifferent attitude of many assigned lawyers and the political "grave-train" domination of State financed legal aid and public defender services.
4. Set up programs to provide help in locating defense witnesses and other trial evidence to help avoid guilty pleas and win acquittals.
5. Provide a corp of "People's Lawyers" to help at the time of arrest, to arrange bail, and to protect by his or her presence at the station house the arrested person from bullying and being forced into self-incriminating statements.

III. Prisoner Support Activities

The most important factor in prison is isolation. It is therefore the major task of such activities to unite the prisoner with the community.

Where there is an existing prisoner support group, work that is already being done should not be duplicated by the N.A.A. chapter. In such case we suggest helping with financial aid to the existing group and to meet with such group and find out what ways they need N.A.A. help.

Where no work is being done, it is important that to seek the help and advice of groups already engaged in prisoner support activities. We request that the N.A.A. national organization act as a clearing house for information as to the location and work of such groups, and, if the proposals suggested are adopted, that there be someone on the N.A.A. who is active in prisoner support work.

Above all, it is important that no activity should be undertaken until after personal contact has been established with the prisoners inside the walls, to secure their advice as to what is needed. No activity should be undertaken which the men and women inside the wall have not approved.

Because of the national character of N.A.A., it may be possible for N.A.A. to act as a clearing house from one community to another to help the prisoner's family to survive his imprisonment. We ask that consideration be given to making such assistance a matter of national priority and be set up in every chapter.

This very specific help which N.A.A. chapters can provide is simple. There are people in prison who come from every community in the whole country. Each chapter could provide a fund of information about prisoner aid and family programs in those communities where the family resides. We could serve as a way of getting people out of prison. For example, the N.A.A. chapter in the community where the prison is could request that the N.A.A. chapter where the family resides get a letter from a local employer giving the prisoner a promise of employment, which would get the person out

3. We could set up committees to work on pardons and removal of civil disabilities.
4. We could work for the elimination of laws discriminating against ex-prisoners.
5. We could organize boycotts of companies (such as cab companies, bus lines, etc.) which refuse to hire people with prison records.
6. We could work for the inclusion of "condition of previous penal servitude" with "race, color, creed, national origin and sex" in all anti-discrimination legislation. We should agitate for the removal of that phrase from the 13th amendment (excluding penal servitude from anti-slavery protection of Constitution).
7. Student members should pressure their schools for courses on the penal system to be taught by ex-prisoners, and for scholarships and jobs for ex-prisoners.
8. We should carry on programs to abolish parole supervision and to protect the human dignity of ex-prisoners.

All of the above program suggestions should be considered in the context of our broader understanding of the basic rights of All persons, and particularly those most frequently denied to prisoners. An overview of these particular rights of urgent concern to prisoners is contained in the proposed draft of a Prisoners' Bill of Rights, which we have annexed to this report for further discussion and consideration.

We have also submitted as a separate resolution that presented by John Clover, an ex-prisoner who worked with us, relating to the proposal that N.A.A. members work with ex-prisoners in the American Correctional Association, which matter is also annexed for further discussion and consideration.

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR VICTIMS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

This document is incomplete and it is hoped that by the Spring Conference we will be able to provide a more programmatic scheme.

Article I.

Women and men prisoners, ex-prisoners and those in pre-trial custody are entitled to full, complete and equal justice under the law as guaranteed under the United States Constitution.

Section I: pre and post prison legal redress.

Section II: Right to legal representation with full rights accorded a defendant in a court of law.

Section III: All rights of trial procedures before prison disciplinary courts.

Section IV: The right to file or respond to individual or class action civil or criminal suits.

Section V: Full protection against illegal search and seizure and invasion of privacy, including all mail censorship other than examination for contraband (as has been done in Ohio, by decree of the Governor).

Section VI: The right of self representation with access to a comprehensive and up to date law library fully accessible to all, including those who are illiterate or speak only foreign languages.

Section VII: The right of self determination: political, religious and cultural without prejudice.

Section VIII: To be free from all forms of cruel and unusual (inhuman) punishment; adjustment centers, involuntary segregation, isolation, electric shock treatments, utilization of depressants

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and tranquilizing drugs for punishment in the name of therapy.

Section IX: To be constitutionally free from all forms of preventative detention such as, "parole holds," excessive bails and prejudicial treatment because of membership in the prison population. Women shall not be subjected to Wasserman tests and pelvic examinations upon arrest and prior to bonding. (This process is used as a device to detain and humiliate women arrestees).

Section X: The right to exercise all forms of peaceful dissent and protest without threat and coercion. 1-11.

Article II

The right to complete and full access to all files, documents, records pertaining to oneself. Physical conditions surrounding and/or affecting the members of the prison population.

Section I: Minimum standards of nutrition and apportionment set for all foods served as set by Department of Health, Education, Welfare.

Section II: The right to special diets for members of the prison population wishing them for health or religious reasons.

Section III: Physical housing standard must conform with minimum health, safety, and fire standards that apply to all multiple housing in the state.

Section IV: Exercise and recreation to conform to standards set by President's Committee on Physical Fitness.

Section V: The right to voluntary transfers to other prisons when space permits, and the right to refuse any involuntary transfers.

Article III

Fair and impartial medical treatment in the true sense of the Hippocratic Oath.

Section I: Full time professional medical doctors of both sexes

(with translators for those not speaking English) on duty³ twenty-four hours a day in proportion to the needs of the prisoners; to be determined by the Medical Committee of Human Rights.

Section II: A full and complete medical supportive staff on duty twenty-four hours a day in proportion to the needs of the prisoners; to be determined by the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

Section III: Complete and up to date medical facilities, service and equipment common to all major medical centers, with special attention to full gynecological care for all women in prisons and jails.

Section IV: An effective narcotic treatment program available for all prisoners who request it.

Article IV

Conditions of labor and employment for the prison population:

Section I: No forced labor of any kind to be imposed. Maternity leave for pregnant women.

Section II: Structure and purposes of all prison industries and work tasks shall be to train and prepare prisoners for realistic and available employment in outside industries.

Special attention must be given to the previously neglected need for skilled training of women prisoners.

Section III: The right to organize and belong to professional and legal unions, related organizations and to receive full benefit that such membership holds or implies.

Section IV: The right to federally set minimum wage standards for all work done in prison industries and work tasks.

Section V: The right of artists, writers and hobbycraft vocation to pursue their artistic professions as a form of approved full time employment while in prison or on parole.

Section VI: That no jobs shall be denied to any ex-convict because of his or her prison record.

Article V

The right of the prison population to demand and be an integral part of upgrading of the qualifications of all personnel within the Departments of Corrections, Adult Authority, Youth Authority etc., and employees of city and county detention facilities.

Article VI

The prison population shall be involved in all personnel actions of the above mentioned employees

Article VII

The prison population shall pay no federal, state or local taxes in any form without full reinstatement of rights presently revoked upon felony conviction.

Article VIII

The prison population shall suffer no monetary penalties for infractions of institutional rules (which must be available in writing to all prisoners), for additional food portioning or for the sale of creative items.

Article IX:

The prison population shall no longer be the victims of systematically imposed, encouraged and perpetuated racism and/or sexism.

Article X

Those members of the prison population who are illiterate or speak no English shall be provided with special provisions for education and legal aid.

Article XI

The prison population shall be afforded the social, psychological and emotional environment, facilities, activities

and treatments necessary to promote, develop and maintain individual needs.

Section I: Unlimited visiting rights, including the right of ex-convicts to visit, in a facility conducive to relaxed and natural interaction.

Section II: Conjugal visitation, whether homosexual or heterosexual relationships, and/or overnight releases shall be utilized for the benefit of prisoners of all institutions.

Section III: Prisoners may decide their own standards for clothes and hair.

Section IV: Prisoners shall be allowed access to telephones for collect calls.

Article XII

There shall be an end to the indeterminate sentence laws.

Article XIII

There shall be an end to all capital punishment.

Article XIV

There shall be an end to all laws discriminating against felons including those which prevent them from voting, holding public office, serving on juries, and those which make a felony record grounds for spouses to obtain divorces.

Proposal for NAM Program on Prisons

I. Concerning the Proposal for NAM programs on prisons, it is suggested that NAM will utilize all of its available resources toward replacing those individuals within this nation's penal, legal, and judicial arenas and institutions who have, at their disposal, discretion, and use, such vast amounts of power and authority and who constantly misuse it.

II. It is suggested that NAM, at its spring convention, lay guide-lines for sending as many representatives as possible, or as may become necessary, to Pittsburgh, Pa., in August of 1972 to the American Correctional Association's (A.C.A.) Annual Convention, as legally registered delegates and representatives.

III. It is suggested that at that convention (i.e., A.C.A.) all NAM delegates, students, professionals, the working-class, the poor, and all others concerned, attempt to splinter the power structure of Wardens, Judges, Guards, the American Bar Association (A.B.A.), Highway patrolmen, constables, and all other law and legal associations and agencies who are using the ACA for their individual, personal, and private gain, as well as for a means toward creating various types of fraternal organizations which continuously exclude the majority of the people of this nation.

IV. That at that convention that NAM and all interested delegates use all possible pressure to bear in splintering the ACA with an all out effort in mind toward forcing that organization's stand toward the abolishment of capital punishment, which in effect would result in the U.S. Supreme Court's immediate resolution of this controversial issue.

Membership Dues for the ACA are \$4.00
American Correctional Association
Woodridge Station
Box 10176
Washington, D. C.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSAL ON LAW REFORM

One of the fundamental rights of every human being--and one characteristically disregarded in every previous declaration on human rights--is the right to gratify his or her sexual drive.

From the standpoint of biological materialism--though not of Christian asceticism--to forbid a human being to gratify his or her sexuality on pain of ostracism, boycott or imprisonment is tantamount to a decree of outlawry. To persecute or oppress a national or racial minority in like manner is today branded by enlightened men everywhere as a crime against humanity. But the alliance of the reactionary medical profession with an obscurantist clergy and of both with the haute bourgeoisie has for many decades forestalled the recognition of the need for toleration in the sexual sphere.

Hence the New American Movement should include in its program for social justice the following principles:

- 1) The social and legal intolerance of free, consensual sexual activity between persons who have attained biological maturity is tantamount to racial and national persecution and genocide;
- 2) Just as every nation has the right to live in peace in accordance with its own laws and customs, so every biological subdivision and variation of humanity has the right to live and flourish in an economic and cultural environment that will enable it to contribute to the good of mankind as a whole.

Joseph Vallfield
Gay People at Columbia
New York City

Program and Research Proposals

FARMERS, FOOD AND CONSUMER IRRADIATION

As we see it, the small farmer, country communes and collectives are in a difficult situation. The rising costs of machinery and bank loans and the falling prices paid for farm commodities catch these people in a deadly squeeze. The machinery, bank and food processing monopolies all work together to drive them off their land. This is the economic reality of farming that city people rarely understand. Also, city people usually don't realize that the farmer is a highly skilled worker who is paid 37¢ an hour (according to the National Farmworkers Organization). Often radicals forget that the farmer is a vital link in the national economy because it is farmers who produce all our food.

Within the past decade the exodus from the small family farms has continued as the small farmers are forced to sell to corporate land developers and corporations newly involved in agriculture. Tenneco, Kaiser Aluminum and Standard Oil have diversified into the new "agribusiness" which threatens to reshape the world's food supply system to serve the needs of the power elite rather than the real needs of the people.

Food is not a luxury reserved for the affluent. Food is the largest business in the U.S. with \$114 Billion in retail sales annually. In the U.S. today, access to wholesome, honestly labelled food at fair prices should be a right enjoyed by all citizens. And a fair return for their labor should be a right of each farmer who lives and farms on a small scale or communal or family farm. But food manufacturers and retailers, often with the consent and encouragement of the government, process food beyond recognition and use deceptive advertising and packaging to deny the American consumer the right to make a fully informed choice about the food they buy.

The poor are doubly cheated in the food market, for they pay proportionately more and receive less in quality. Supermarket chains provide inferior foods and services in low-income areas- even supermarket games are rigged to benefit the suburbs instead of the ghettos. A Congressional subcommittee has also reported that inner-city stores raise prices whenever welfare checks are issued, and take a higher profit on cheap soul food meats - as much as 50% higher than on other meats.

Many poor people do not have the choice of supermarket shopping. Some supermarket chains avoid ghetto areas completely. Lacking the private transportation necessary to shop outside their neighborhood such as at supermarkets or food cooperatives outside their area, and lacking the finances to start a coop of their own, the low-income consumer often has no choice but to buy from the more expensive "mom and pop" stores. The poor also pay more because they often lack sufficient cash to make bulk purchases.

Consumers at all levels suffer from deceptive packaging and labeling. Most packaged meats, breads, dairy products and canned foods, pre-coded with cryptic numbers that indicate when food becomes stale and should no longer be sold, remain on the shelves long after the code would indicate they should be discarded. Few stores reveal their codes to shoppers. In several cities, consumer advocates who have deciphered codes have found that foods stay on shelves for weeks and months after they should have been removed.

The packaging, advertising and gimmicks that dazzle the eye of the supermarket shopper add 20% more to (their) grocery bill, but do little to reveal the value of the items on the shelves. Only with careful calculation can the consumer learn that one can of "mint sauce" may contain less than another company's "large size" or that a high-priced can of tomatoes may be cheaper per pound. Most food additives and ingredients are listed on the package without reference to their nutritive value or harmful effects. And the Food and Drug Administration does not require any listing of ingredients on product labels for which there is a standard, such as ice cream or carbonated drinks. (Adapted from Food and Drug Administration - A Guide to the Consumer)

To eliminate the above inequities we must offer real solutions. We need to develop working relationships with country collectives and farmers because many of these people would like to relate their efforts to the elimination of the unequal distribution of foods and un-nutritional value of food by utilizing their land in a collective way. At the same time we have to develop a way in which the community has control over what quality of food is being sold and for what price. This also means a way in which the community can eliminate the destruction of foods (surpluses) and use it.

The Farmers, Foods and Consumers Program is being submitted as tentative and in process. We feel that it is of high priority in that any radical restructuring of our socio-economic system along democratic-socialist lines will require, as in any socialist society, a totally new production-distribution system for our food. The area of food production and consumption is intimately intertwined with the issues of our nation's health, the environment, the broad economic questions affecting all workers, and with the quality of social relationships.

Existing radical alternative institutions have struggled to develop working relationships with all segments of society. The will play a key role in expanding existing relationships and begin to establish working contacts uniting urban workers, youth, small family farmers, collective farmers, organic growers' associations and consumers. The present highly centralized corporate production-distribution system based on profit rather than providing for human needs has produced gross inequalities, ill health and the other evils explicated above through the exploitation of the labor of small farmers and agricultural workers as well as urban workers and consumers.

The trend toward corporation farming and agribusiness must be halted through a new approach to farm income policy, through tax reforms that include ending tax write-offs by corporate farms, by supporting full parity for farmers and through drastic land reform measures. We must encourage the development and enforcement of people-initiated legislation designed to end the concentration of land ownership and abuse of corporate power. Such reform measures must be seen as a vital part of our offensive against the present concentration of power in the hands of the few at the expense of the majority.

The second arm of our program involves the establishment of the alliances and working relationships with farmers and workers without whom we cannot hope to build the preconditions for a democratic-socialist society. The following programmatic suggestions provide a means to begin our struggle. However, at this stage it would be premature to suppose that we can present a fully developed program with coherent, sophisticated politics. Our analysis and our political development must grow out of serious study and research, but more importantly out of the experience and immediate concerns of urban and rural workers. Our program is based on several clear and eminently reasonable concepts — Decision-making must return to the hands of the masses of workers, Decision-making must be decentralized and based on collective efforts, the fruits of labor must be distributed egalitarianly, and all decisions must be ecologically sound and aimed at enhancing our lives qualitatively as well as economically.

PROGRAM PROPOSALS

I. Building Working Relationships

A. City and Country.

Many bridges can be instituted along the lines of the program of the Wisconsin Alliance. A variety of city people volunteer their labor to small farmers and communal farms. The aim of such a program is to establish a more collective means of production and distribution of food by providing markets for these farmers and a supply of food for urban centers, free stores and food co-ops as well as encouraging the exchange of ideas and skills.

Nov. 27, 1971

FOOD CO-OP WORKSHOP
(Originally part of the Community Organizing Workshop)

Our workshop would like to open up discussion among NAA people concerning the food co-operative movement. There is presented here a partial critique of existing practices and following this are brief /incomplete suggestions for how co-ops play a more vital role in community struggles.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPS:

1. A food co-op meets a basic material need of the community
2. It's a place where community people can come together, plug into various activities, and exchange information.
3. They create a situation where people can develop strong working relationships that would be necessary for any politically effective action.
4. They demonstrate that such services could be more effectively supplied to people co-operatively than through competitive, profit-making forms.
5. They develop a base where people can teach each other skills: basic organizing and technical skills. The objective being to create skeletal forms which could, during a crisis, actually take control of certain vital services.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. They tend to pacify people they aren't effective enough to solve many problems but take the edge off people's anger so people don't fight back.
2. Alternative co-ops tend to take the pressure off the power structure rather than restructure it.
3. They tend to create forms that turn organizers with a radical perspective into case workers. These people tend to dissipate energies. They attempt to solve problems that can only be solved by a radical transformation of society.
4. Co-op organizers often tend to build false consciousness and separate themselves from the community. The ability to do volunteer labor sometimes implies class privilege.
5. There is a tendency to create alternatives without long or short term strategies worked out.

Here are a few practical suggestions to make co-ops more directly related to the community.

1. Good co-ops are not large co-ops. The size should be determined so that all the members of the co-op can get to know each other and build trust relationships, and so that all energy is not taken up in just distribution of food.
2. There is a priority for co-ops to be opened up in working class areas. There needs to be a breakdown of the isolation existing between youth ghettos (or freak communities) and more traditional working class areas.
3. Prices should be set at a level where co-ops can operate above water and without crisis.
4. A 1% tax could be levied on goods that would be put in a fund. The fund could be used for other community projects (outside the co-op) and special situations such as strike support.
5. In the day to day work of the co-op, both the work and the decision-making responsibilities should be equally shared by and regularly rotated among the members.
6. Workers' jobs could be rotated to create a better collective spirit to struggle.
7. Co-ops should make extra efforts to get their resources from small farmers.

WHAT ABOUT NAA? There are many people in NAA who are now working in a food co-op or are in contact with one. Other people may be thinking of starting a co-op, possibly as a means to establish contact to the people in a particular community in which they are living. We hope to set up a means of direct communication between NAA people wanting to exchange ideas and information. Hopefully this can widen the knowledge and political attitudes NAA people

B. Relation between co-ops and small business.

Small store brigades can be composed of co-op workers or other volunteers to assist small, locally owned and operated businesses. Such work brigades would volunteer free or low-cost labor to small businesses in exchange for the lowering of prices and improvement of quality and service to the community. This is not aimed at absentee proprietors but rather at subsistence-level businesses whose natural enemy is the large corporation, food chain etc. Such small businesses can become the means of more collective distribution within the urban areas.

II. Education and Research

Programs aimed at uniting workers around food-related issues (ie. establishing working relationships) and preparing for more systematic program development. We found that much research must be done — that we lack expertise particularly in discussion of farm-related issues. Therefore part of our "program" involves conducting research.

A. Consumer Boards ((alliances) should be established to check food quality, costs, and for non-union food items.

- a) Demand to see the record of maximum prices between July 15 and August 15 which each seller is supposed to have available for public inspection (Cost of Living Council Order No. 1, Sec. 3, par. A in Wall Street Journal Aug. 23, 1971). If prices have risen since Aug. 25 direct action should be taken to roll them back in accordance with the price freeze. If prices haven't risen the record should be preserved and used later when prices do begin to rise, for instance in the Christmas shopping season or after welfare checks are issued. This is also an opportune time for the C Consumer's Board to check supermarket codes for rotation dates (all foods are given a code number which represents when that item should be taken off the shelf) in relation to the non-Union food items the board should incorporate within it the United Farm Workers and/or other migrant workers. The composition of the board should include the unemployed, rural and urban workers, and residents of low income areas and minorities.
- b) Research and action projects.
 - 1) Food market surveys such as comparative price and value surveys, community service surveys and evaluation of surveys in preparation of a community food consumer's guide.
 - 2) Develop initiatives for the end of waste and destruction of surplus foods and to allow people to make use of the land that the government is subsidizing farmers not to use.

B. Research of present production-distribution system.

- a) Cost and quality analysis to show the differences between corporation versus small farm production.
- b) Interlocking directorates and the relation between the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Schools and Agribusiness Corporations.
- c) Research of existing farm and consumer policies, such as the Land Reclamation Act, parity and price support legislation, and consumer protection laws.
- d) Demand that University research facilities be diverted from present military and corporate research (including such things as fertilizer, pesticides...) and that these research funds go towards further development of farming methods for organic growers and small farms, Free universities, independent study projects and experimental or free high schools can carry out some of the needed research.

C. Initiatives and Action possibilities based on research.

- a) Farm Boards may be established on a regional basis to ensure collective decision-making by small farmers. Such boards could potentially work in conjunction with Consumer Boards for collective decision-making to meet

people's needs.

b) Class action suits and other actions around supermarket and other consumer issues.

c) Initiatives, such as land reform legislation, such that a tax initiative include a progressive land tax provision abolish taxes below a set maximum, increase tax above the Relationship of Farmer, Food and Consumer Workshop to NAM.

We have decided to establish an ongoing communication network among the persons listed below who participated in the Workshop.

We call for representation on NIC or any similar national body of NAM since we do feel that this area has the potential of being a central program concern of many NAM chapters, though not all NAM chapters need institute food-related programs.

We are calling for a Spring, 1972 Farmers, Foods and Consumers Workshop either on a regional or a national level. Such a workshop would address itself to further refinement of a program. In the interim, relationships with farmers and farm workers should begin to be established to ensure a greater input to the program than we (primarily non-farmers) could provide.

Workshop Participants

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1971-1972 PROPOSED PROGRAM AND POLICY STATEMENT
OF
SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION
FOR PRESENTATION TO DELEGATES TO SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION
CONVENTION
(as adopted by County Councilors September 10 and 11, 1971)
1. NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. NEED TO PRESERVE THE FAMILY FARM

We consider family-type farms to be the keystone around which our highly successful agricultural system has developed. We believe further, that the best interest and welfare of the Nation is inherent in the preservation of a family-farm pattern of agriculture.

A "Family Farm" is an agricultural production unit which can be efficiently operated by a full-time farmer and his family, that provides most of its own labor and receives most of its income from the farm.

A crisis of great magnitude is now developing that threatens extinction of this family farm system of agriculture and Nation's food supply as well. For it is only by keeping the land in the hand of the many that the food supply for the Nation can be assured. Corporate control of American food production is inevitable unless we can reverse the present trend. Existing farm programs and proposals clearly have been, and are at present, inadequate to prevent this disaster.

B. A BOLD NEW PROGRAM TO PRESERVE THE FAMILY FARM

Dwindling income is forcing thousands of family farmers into bankruptcy each year. We believe the situation demands a bold new approach to farm income improvement that will guarantee the Nation's food supply. This new approach is based on the premise that a social contract exists between the family farm food producers and the non-farm people in our society, whereby farmers produce a steady and dependable supply of food and fiber products in return for full parity price for this production.

This new approach to the farm and food production problem must include the following:

- (1) A firm and irrevocable commitment by the federal government to protect family farm income by providing payments that make up the difference between commodity prices in the market place and 100% of parity based on the 1910-14 price parity standard.
- (2) Full parity support would be provided on 2000 units of production for each resident farm operator.
- (3) Six bushels of wheat equals one production unit. All other commodities will relate to units in the same ratio that their parity price relates to the parity price of wheat.
- (4) Any non-farm income earned by a recipient would be deducted from payments under this plan, provided that said recipient shall produce at least 1000 units before any deductions are made.

C. STOP GAP PROGRAMS

Until enactment of this program into law, we need to continue stop-gap programs to slow down the elimination of family farmers. These include: (1) Commodity-by-commodity price support and supply management programs; (2) Agricultural marketing legislation patterned after the Wagner Act for labor and applicable to all farm commodities; (3) A limitation on government payments of \$10,000 per farm operator.

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION p.2

D. CURB CORPORATION FARMING

The rush of non-farm interests into agriculture is undermining the independent family farmer. Advantages that those corporate farms have over family farms include: (1) access to capital from other, more favored and often subsidizes, industries; (2) ability to cheat the U.S. Treasury and other taxpayers by shifting earnings from non-farm business through tax write-offs in agriculture; and (3) ability to interfere with and manipulate markets for farm products that result in lower prices to family farmers and higher prices to consumers.

This trend to corporate farming and to corporate agriculture must be halted through the new approach to farm income policy outlined above, through tax reforms that include ending tax write-off farming by corporations and by vigorous enforcement of government regulations designed to limit concentration and abuse of corporate power.

E. COOPERATIVE LEGISLATION

1. Taxation of Cooperatives

Our position is that the net savings of a cooperative, when distributed within pre-existing agreements with patrons, are the property of the patron and not income of the cooperative. We oppose in principle any action by the government that dictates the time and the manner of returning cooperative patronage earnings or refunds. Farmers Union members and organizations should make clear to the general public the tax positions of cooperatives and thus combat the efforts of the National Tax Equality Association and similar groups to destroy cooperatives by imposing punitive taxation.

2. Co-op Loan Program

We urge enactment of legislation which would make possible the establishment of a nation-wide cooperative marketing, storage and processing loan and technical assistance program along with the REA pattern with facility and operating loans to farmer-controlled business enterprises to expand processing and storage facilities and operation.

3. Support and Expansion of Credit Unions

We encourage Farmers Union groups to be aggressive in forming and furthering credit unions and promoting legislation in their behalf.

Congress has recently passed legislation to provide share and deposit insurance to credit unions similar to Federal Deposit Insurance now available to banks. This will strengthen the position of the credit unions. We recommend that the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions grant at least three years of time to permit Federal Credit Unions to meet the qualifications for share insurance. We further recommend that no harassing restrictions be applied to credit unions as they seek to qualify for Federal Credit Union Share Insurance.

F. EXPAND FOOD CONSUMPTION

1. Domestic Food Distribution

We commend recent expansion in the food stamp and other domestic food utilization programs that assist low-income and aged people in the United States to buy sufficient

BOOKLET "F"

YOUTH LIBERATION



WE WILL BE FREE

Prepared by:
Youth Liberation

2007 Washtenaw Ave, Ann Arbor Michigan, 48104 1-313-7691442

For: New American Movement programs conference

Davenport Iowa, November 1971

This paper is intended to serve two uses

- 1) The first portion contains notes for our workshop on Youth Liberation and the reasoning behind why we consider our specific proposals so important.
- 2) The second portion contains eight resolutions which we feel N.A.M. must pass if we plan to be truly dedicated to mass struggle.

ONE OF THE MAIN

The purpose of the New American Movement must be to plan a socialist revolution which will gain power in the United States ~~before the year 2000~~. The critical question before us is ~~"who will make this revolution?"~~.

We of Youth Liberation believe the revolution can only be made through a united struggle of all oppressed people. We know that the young are people -- 35% of all American people. ~~This real fact about the make-up of the mass of the people in this country is nearly always ignored in strategic planning.~~ We believe that "the movement" is holding itself back by failing to seriously recognise the revolutionary potential of the youth mass.

Out of a total American population of around 210 million over 70 million people are under the age of 18. ~~Fifty-one million people are incarcerated in public schools.~~ ~~(They do not have a vote on the insanity around us.)~~ It is from among these people that capitalism and imperialism must find the replacements ^{for their ranks of workers,} for their ranks of workers, managers, housewives, and armies. That is why they find it necessary to force the young into training institutions such as the school and the family. These institutions serve the established order -- they contradict the real interests of young people.

Of all the people in America, young people are the most easily convinced of the need for deep and continuous change. The system has destroyed less of their real selves simply because they have been alive only a few years. Young people already intuitively understand that the world is such a mess that their chances of dying of old age are slim indeed. As this thought begins to hit home more and more young people will begin to realize how really oppressive it is. The next realization will be that we must survive -- the system of death will be brought down.

Young people know that their real interest lies in real changes. Spontaneous rebellion by the young must become a coherent, determined, struggle to decide for

DC-100-1036

themselves what to do with their lives. We must sear one fact into our consciousness—that if those in power can create another generation roughly like the present generation of adults then there is nearly no hope at all for life on earth. The opposite side of this coin is that if radical youth could truly unify the mass of their generation around the need for revolt we would surely see the revolution before this century is gone.

It is certainly the duty of "the movement" to try to educate and organize the adult mass of women, workers, and the white middle class. Now is the time to recognize that it is equally our duty to serve the revolt of the young in whatever way we can. Very young people in this society are ready to move but they have no power, no rights, and no resources. Are we in fact preparing to help them?

The New American Movement should move right now to firmly support youth struggle. We can begin by incorporating the following eight points into our analysis and programs

WE PROPOSE THAT THIS CONVENTION OF THE NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT ADOPT THE FOLLOWING

1 We demand implementation of the Recommendations and Resolutions of the 1971 White House Conference on Youth. (This conference was nearly the only forum available for young people to express the beliefs of a generation.) Their recommendations are profound radical. The nature of the origins of these resolutions and the authenticity of the politics involved make the Recommendations and Resolutions of the White House Conference on Youth a realistic program for youth unity in the United States. The conscious policy of the administration in Washington to ignore these resolutions must be exposed. The New American Movement must thoroughly publicize the content of the Conference on Youth resolutions. We must provide significant assistance in building a coalition capable of

- a) stimulating mass awareness of the conference and it's resolutions
- b) assisting in mass struggle (particularly of young people) towards full implementation

2 We want the immediate end of Adult Chauvinism. We believe that ideas should be judged on their merit and people on their wisdom or kindness. Age in itself deserves no recognition. Adults who really want to help young people can show their concern by providing money, floorspace, and equipment for meeting places, offices, or concerts. In cities where the New American Movement has strength we must see to it that radical students in all local schools have access to a printing machine, a place to meet, and other basic necessities of organizing. A major reason (and an example) that young people have no power over their lives is that it is now almost impossible for them to gain access to the tools of struggle.

3. We want full civil and human rights for all people. We believe young people are necessary participants in democracy. They must have complete freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion, and the right to vote.

4. Young people must have the right to form their education according to their own need. Compulsory education is a form of enslavement and must be abolished immediately. Grad and all forms of tracking must end because they divide young people and make them work for other peoples ends. All discipline procedures must be decided democratically with the school community. No school staff should be hired or fired without the democratic consent of the students and teachers. Students and the community must have the right to use school facilities whenever they feel it necessary.

5. We want the freedom for all people to form into communal families. We believe the nuclear family is not in the best interests of the people involved. Young people are now considered property -- to be molded in the interests of their parents. In communal families young people can grow in the company of many people, both peers and adults. They can learn the cooperation of community rather than the oppression of ownership. Until healthy communal families are a reality some humane provisions must be made for young people whose present conditions of life force them to become cultural refugees.

6. We want freedom for young people in every form of prison for minors. They did not receive a fair trial before a jury of their peers and the society they offended is itself criminal. Young people must never receive discriminatory treatment before the law.

7. Children must have the right to be economically independent of adults. If young people decide not to go to school they must be entitled either to work or to unemployment benefits. Child labor laws and extended schooling now force youth into the status of a dependent colony.

8. We must see to it that all programs of the New American Movement work to eliminate adult chauvinism and provide young people with opportunities for self determination.

YOUTH LIBERATION Ann Arbor

The purpose of the New American Movement must be to plan a socialist revolution that will gain power in the U.S. before the year 2000. The critical question before us is "who will make this revolution."

We of Youth Liberation believe that the revolution can only be made through a united struggle of all oppressed people. We know that the young are people--35% of all American people. This real fact about the make-up of the mass of the people in this country is nearly always ignored in strategic planning. We believe that the 'movement' is holding itself back by failing to seriously recognize the revolutionary potential of the youth mass..

Out of a total American population of around 210 million, over 70 million people are under the age of 18. Fifty-one million people are imprisoned in public schools. They do not have even a vote on the insanity around us. It is from among these people that capitalism and imperialism must find the replacements for their own ranks of managers, workers, housewives, and armies.. That is why they find it necessary to force the young into training institutions such as the school and the family. These institutions serve the establishing order-they contradict the real interests of young people.

Of all the people in America young people are the most easily convinced of the need for deep and continuous change. The system has destroyed less of their real selves simply because they have been alive only a few years. Young people already intuitively understand that the world is such a mess that their chances of dying of old age are slim indeed. As this thought begins to hit home, more and more young people will begin to realize how really oppressive it is. The next realization must be that we will survive-the system of death will be brought down.

Young people know that their real interest lies in real changes. Spontaneous rebellion by the young must become a coherent, determined struggle to decide for themselves what to do with their lives. We must tear one fact into our consciousness-that if those in power can create another generation roughly like the present generation of adults, then there is nearly no hope at all for life on earth. The opposite side of this coin is that if radical youth could truly unify the mass of their generation around the need for revolt we would surely see the revolution before this century is gone.

It is certainly the duty of "the movement" to try to educate and organize the adult mass of women, workers, and the white middle class. Now is the time to recognize that it is equally our duty to serve the revolt of the young in whatever way we can. Very young people in this society are ready to move but they have no power, no rights, and no resources. Are we in fact preparing to help them?

Youth Liberation-page 2

The New American Movement should move right now to firmly support youth struggle. We can begin by incorporating some of the parts of the Youth Liberation program into our own analysis. (These are points that specifically relate to youth oppression and have some particular programmatic suggestions.)

We propose that this convention of the New American Movement adopt the following proposals:

1. We want the immediate end of Adult Chauvinism. We believe that ideas should be judged on their merit and people on their wisdom or kindness. Age in itself deserves no recognition. Adults who really want to help young people can show their concern by providing money, floorspace, and equipment for meeting places, offices, or concerts. In cities where the New American Movement has strength we must see to it that radical students in all schools have access to a printing machine, a place to meet, and other basic necessities of organizing. A major reason (and an example) that young people have no power over their lives is that it is now almost impossible for them to gain access to the tools of struggle.
2. We want full civil and human rights for all people. We believe young people are necessary participants in democracy. They must have complete freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion, and the right to vote.
3. Young people must have the right to form their education according to their needs. We believe compulsory education is a form of enslavement and must be abolished immediately. Grades must end because they divide people and make them work for other people's ends. All discipline procedures must be decided democratically within the student community. No school staff should be hired or fired without the democratic consent of the students. Students must have the right to use school facilities to hold political and cultural meetings, assemblies, concerts, etc. whenever they wish.
4. We want the freedom for all people to form into communal families. We believe the nuclear family is not in the best interests of young people or anyone else. Young people are now considered property to be molded in the image of their parents. In communal families young people can grow in the company of many peers and with the influence of many adults. They can learn the cooperation of community rather than the oppression of ownership. Until healthy communal families are a reality, Youth Communities run by their residents, must be established for young people whose present condition of life forces them to become cultural refugees.
5. We want freedom for the young people in every form of prison for thought. They did not receive a fair trial before a jury of their peers and the society they offended is itself criminal. Young

Youth Liberation-page 3

people must never receive discriminatory treatment before the law.

6. Children must have the right to be economically independent of adults. If young people decide not to go to school, they must be entitled either to work or to unemployment benefits. Child-labor laws and extended schooling now force youth into the status of a dependent colony.

7. We must see to it that all programs of the New American Movement work to eliminate adult chauvinism and provide young people with opportunities for self-determination.

BOOKLET

NOTES FOR A NAM PRIORITY PROGRAM ON THE WAR AND IMPERIALISM:

I-The following is less a developed program than an argument for one's necessity and an outline of some of what it would entail. I hope a full program can be worked out at a convention workshop and adopted as one of NAM's priorities.

II-I am disturbed that all of the programs listed as likely candidates for NAM priority programs are oriented towards mainly white, mainly working peoples, mainly material interests (eg. taxation, industrial health, wage-price freeze). This is good insofar as it indicates a commitment towards reaching masses of American working people and away from moralistic pleas for the third world. Some, perhaps the majority, of NAM's priorities should be in this direction. But it is bad if it means abandoning any sense of urgency about third world struggles in general and Indochina in particular. Our politics have to locate American working people in a world historical context from the beginning or run the risk of developing a very narrow and self-serving base.

Also, we shouldn't orient all of our programs exclusively towards working people although this should be a very high priority. Students and youth remain a vital source of militancy. Some programs must address their interests as well as providing common ground between students and youth and working people, rather than being exclusively oriented to working people.

III-The War remains an acute crisis, one that we don't have the luxury to put aside until we have a fully developed organization and strategy. Continued action is demanded now, even were to partly mean deferring or harming long-term organizing goals (although there's no reason why it would). To end the war on terms favorable to the Vietnamese revolution strategically remains top priority in the world revolution. It also keeps open organizing space for us that would be closed if the Vietnamese lose or are annihilated.

Nixon's strategy for a residual ground force and a massive air-war into the indefinite future is enough to call for continued action. But his plan could be upset by a successful PRG offensive this winter which could force re-escalation, perhaps with tactical nuclear weapons. In either case we need to have laid the ground work for action.

IV-Therefore: The war should be one of NAM's priority programs. Education and action around the war and imperialism should be part of every chapter's work and should be integrated with organizing in other areas.

V-Education should be carried out to show people why Nixon's plan is not to make peace but to continue war. It should connect the war policy to imperialism, international and domestic, because unless this connection is understood, people will have no interest in opposing a scaled down war. We should pay care to costs and casualties are kept low. It should also connect the war to domestic issues and other NAM programs so as to build an organic class link, rather than a purely moral one, with the Vietnamese. Finally, education should be education on the need for continued action, pointing out that while it may be that the war ultimately must end by an act of the government, the government won't take action unless forced to by the anger of the people.

MAP AND MATERIALISM

VI-One idea for education: A weekly, two-sided street sheet with news and analysis on the war. Charters could produce their own or one could be produced nationally (preferable and saves work). Each charter should distribute them weekly at the same locations to the same constituencies so that cumulatively, people might begin to get the idea the war isn't over.

VII-The program should include action as well as education; or rather, the purpose of education should be, in the large part, to mobilize people for action. The principle of actions, as last May Day, should be multi-actical and multi-issue, including disruptions. However, it would differ from May Day in that it would be carried out by a permanent political organization as part of a long-term organizing strategy that went beyond specific dates. While it might include national action dates, it would emphasize local action at any time suitable to local groups. Where possible, these local actions should include disruption (although disruption shouldn't be the only kind of action). Thus the slogan, "If the government won't stop the war we'll stop the government" would not be a symbolic slogan for a single day where its emptiness is evident, but part of a sustained campaign all over the country where cumulatively, it could have some meaning.

VIII-Whether IWW should take leadership for national actions on its own or work through existing coalitions depends on various circumstances. PCPJ seems mainly a paper structure, unable to carry through its programs because it lacks organizers with a constituency. PAC, on the other hand, has the YSA-SWP as active cadre so it is able to organize for its programs. Thus IWW dominated actions co-sponsored by IWWAC and PCPJ.

IWW could either serve as active cadre organization for PCPJ-called actions (although of course not using PCPJ as its mass organization like YSA-SWP does for IWWAC) or if it seems like PCPJ is too unreal, assume leadership for national anti-war actions itself.

IX-IWW should form a national anti-war, anti-imperialist task force to produce educational and propaganda materials, coordinate actions, and act as liaison with existing anti-war coalitions.

Miles Monulescu, Madison, Wisconsin

Basic principles underlying a Socialist Health Care System

1. Health care, both medical and psychological, is a basic human need and right. It should not be a commodity to be bought and sold in the market-place economy. All people have the right to free, quality health care of a preventative and rehabilitative nature.
2. At this point, the majority of the health-related industries and professional groups, e.g., drug companies, food corporations, old age homes, medical insurance companies, AMA, etc., are not concerned with truly meeting the health needs of the people, but rather in furthering their own interests and profits. We must overcome this total commercialization of our health services.
3. Medical and psychological knowledge and skills have been mystified and made almost unattainable by professionals who have a virtual monopoly on information in the area of health care. People must be educated both in public schools and by health care facilities in the many areas of basic medical and psychological health and health care.
4. People who are involved in all levels of the delivery of health care as well as people who receive such services must be integrally involved in making and carrying out those decisions which determine the kinds and extent of health care available to a community.
5. The authoritarian structure which has totally dominated health care facilities in America up to the present must be ended. There must be a complete reallocation of power among all workers in such services, without the status differentiation now so characteristic of the field. Doctors and administrators must not have any more power or say in making decisions about the daily and long term operation of hospitals and clinics than the multitude of other people essential to providing good, humane health care, such as, nurses and nurses' aides, orderlies, secretaries, social workers, janitors, nutrition experts, therapists, residents, etc..
6. The medical empire's use of women, particularly third world women, and attitudes towards them are extremely dehumanizing and unethical. We must work toward a change in doctors' and drug manufacturers' use of women both in oppressive experiments (e.g., experiments with fake birth control pills and on Chicano women), and in profiting from pregnancy, abortions and ill health. Free abortions on demand, free prenatal and post-natal care and education classes in health must be provided by health care services.
7. Eventually we must work for integration of community and health service workers, so that the workers will come from the community which the health care agency serves and in which it is located. At that point, the distinction between workers in the service facility and the community will break down.

HEALTH WORKSHOP page two

From this conference we wish to set up a committee to write a booklet about health care organizing, with the long-range goal of developing a new health system which will insure equalitarian policies culturally and economically. Some areas this booklet will cover are an analysis of the current medical empire, concrete proposals on first steps toward fair health care, and questions which are raised to help organizers keep sight of the overall perspective within which NAI works. Here is a sampling of the questions raised:

A. Free Clinics

1. How do they threaten or help support the power structure?
2. Whom do the clinics serve?
3. How can all the people who need free clinics be reached?
4. Can free clinics alone meet the people's health needs?
What are their limitations in terms of hours and services?
5. How can free clinics be integrated into and bring pressure on the medical industry?
6. How can free clinics help raise socialist consciousness?

B. Community Control

1. What are the community members controlling?
2. What are the structural forms that will be changed?
3. How can this structural change be implemented in a socialist context?
4. How can socialist consciousness be formed among the people around health care?
5. How can priorities be changed concerning research and treatment?
6. How can the workers and community unite to
 - a) improve the delivery of health care?
 - b) improve the conditions under which the health care be delivered?

C. Funding

1. How can funds be raised for a socialist health care system?
2. Can taxation on incomes and property be used to fund health care, and if so, how?
3. How can the drug companies and other members of the medical empire become non-profit?

D. Hospital Workers

1. What makes the giving of humanized services impossible for health care workers within the current system?
2. How can the division of labor in the hospital be overcome?

E. Establishing New Clinics

1. What services do people need?
2. How can you find out what they need?
3. How can basic questions such as number of beds, supplies, etc., be answered?

This list of concrete, first-step proposals came out of people's experience in organizing and in working in free clinics. We hope it will help you in the day-to-day work as well as be involved in between now and the next national conference. We divided this section into two parts because community organizing and worker organizing are separate areas in the current situation.

In the sphere of community: Community members can be organized around the following demands, where these are applicable:

1. SOME HOSPITAL FUNDS MUST BE TURNED OVER FOR COMMUNITY CONTROL.

These funds can be used for hiring community social workers, para-professionals and other hospital workers. Also, the community group which controls the funds can direct the services coming out of these funds specifically toward the community.

2. THE COMMUNITY MUST HAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE IN THE HOSPITAL.

This control should be actual and not advisory. Education of the community should be carried on at the same time that these first two demands are being made so that community control means more than a mere shift in leadership, and extends to structural and ideological change. One suggestion here is that everyone hired by community funds be given an equal salary.

3. DEMAND THAT THE EMERGENCY ROOM OF THE HOSPITAL BE FREE TO ALL, MEANING THAT NO ONE SHOULD PAY FOR CARE RECEIVED IN THE EMERGENCY SECTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

4. DEMAND THAT THE HOSPITAL FIND DECENT, REASONABLY PRICED HOUSING FOR ANY PEOPLE DISPLACED BY HOSPITAL EXPANSION.

5. DEMAND THAT A CLINIC FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH BE SET UP.

The youth should be able to get health care at this clinic without necessarily having their parents present. This should be a clinic within the regular hospital (rather than a separate free clinic) so that the hospital understands and becomes responsive to the health care needs of this group.

5. DEMAND FOR A MEDICAL-LEGAL EXPEDITER WHO IS AVAILABLE TO COMMUNITY WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY.

s/he should advise community organizers of legislation which can be useful to them. Also s/he should inform patients and workers of their legal rights.

Suggestions for organizing the workers are the following:

1. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION OF HOSPITAL BUSINESS.

Three areas can be looked into:

--Power structure and hierarchy within the hospital

--Budget information--funds incoming and outgoing, salaries as compared to education level, capital investment and control

--Statistics--number of people employed, people from the community, work in various areas, etc.

2. DEMAND THAT WORKERS HAVE PROPORTIONAL CONTROL OF THE HOSPITAL.

Again, this control should be actual and not advisory: budget, hiring and firing, emphasis in research and treatment, etc.

Integration between workers and community should be emphasized: community members should also sit on the board. (Hopefully some of the workers will also be community members) Workers can begin these demands as groups: nurses, janitors, techs, etc.

Long-range suggestions:

1. People's control of pharmacies

2. Bring drug companies and other capitalizers on illness under people's control through legislation or other methods.

3. Preventative health care.

4. Exposing the role of psychiatry in mind control and socialization

5. Emphasis on making food more healthful by removing harmful chemicals

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In the area of community involvement in the running of the hospital, there are the following suggestions:

1. Organized around community sentiment that the hospital should be responsible to the community. The community can demand funds for hiring of community social workers, para-professionals and other hospital workers; also, the community group which controls the funds can direct the services coming out of those funds specifically toward the community.
 2. Another community demand can be for representation in the administrative control of the hospital. This control should be actual and not advisory. Education of the community should be carried on at the same time these demands are being made so that if and when the community gains representation, their power can be used to bring about basic changes in health care delivery. The idea is to avoid having the same sort of power structure with a mere shift of the names and origin of those in power.
 3. Health fairs can be organized in which doctors and nurses volunteer their efforts for one or two days, to do routine testing and checkups within the community. This type of program educates both the community folk and the health care workers. Hopefully these fairs will help the health care workers to understand that free clinics are not necessarily in competition with the hospital, and they will see the warmer interaction that often results from a less structured patient-worker relationship. This is also a good way to begin raising some of the questions outlined in the previous page.
 4. When hospitals expand, quite often they take the land where people live. The community can take action around demanding that the hospital find decent, low-priced housing for those displaced by expansion.
 5. Children and adolescents in the community should have a clinic where they can get medical attention without necessarily having their parents with them. This should be a clinic within the hospital rather than exclusively the free clinics, so that the hospital understands and becomes responsive to the health needs of this group.
 6. There is a need for a medical-legal expediter who is available to the community organizers and community members. S/he should advise those who desire information which concerns new projects to be undertaken so that community organizers take full advantage of the options offered them and the laws which concern them. Individual community members should also be able to address him or her concerning their rights as patients or community members.
288. Demand that the emergency room become free--i.e., no charge. We separated organizing among workers from community organizing; although the long range goal is to have interaction and cooperation between these. In current practice, these tend to be separate areas.
1. Research and publication of hospital business can be done. Four areas which can be looked at are:
 - Power structure and hierarchy within the hospital
 - Outside control of the hospital, particularly economic control
 - Budget information--Funds incoming and outgoing, salaries as compared to education level, capital investment, etc.
 - Statistics--number of people employed, people from the community, women in various areas, etc.
 2. Use the above research in helping organize health workers to demand control of hospital; again real, not advisory control: Budget, hiring and firing, treatment and research emphasis, etc., should be

should be controlled by the board. Again here, integration between workers and community should be emphasized; community members should sit on the board. Hopefully many of the workers will also be community members.

Workers can begin to demand this sort of representation as groups, i.e. nurses can demand that they be represented, techs can make similar demand, janitors, cafeteria workers, etc. The balance of power should be shifted from the

More general, long-range suggestions are:

People's control of pharmacies

Legislation to control drug producers and to insure that drugs be sold for reasonable costs; and that drugs be prescribed only when necessary.

Preventative health care.

The role of psychology & psychiatry in mind control.

Food and nutrition; getting harmful ~~products~~ taken out of food and chemicals

getting good food produced.

II COMMUNITY CONTROL

A WHAT ARE THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS RESPONSIBLE FOR?

B WHAT ARE THE STRUCTURAL FORCES THAT WILL BE CHANGED?

C. HOW CAN THIS STRUCTURAL CHANGE BE IMPLEMENTED IN A SOCIALIST CONTEXT? (EQUAL SALARIES)

D. HOW CAN SOCIALIST CONSCIOUSNESS BE FORMED AMONG THE PEOPLE AROUND HEALTH CARE?

E. HOW CAN PRIORITIES BE CHANGED CONCERNING RESEARCH AND TREATMENT?

F. HOW CAN THE WORKERS AND COMMUNITY UNITE TO.

1) IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE

2) IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE HEALTH CARE IS DELIVERED?

FUNDING

1. How can funds be raised for a socialist health care system?
2. Can taxation on incomes and property be used to fund health care, and if so, how?
3. How can the drug companies and other members of the medical empire become non-profit?

HOSPITAL WORKERS

1. What makes the giving of humanized services impossible for health care workers within the current system?
2. How can the division of labor in the hospital be overcome?

Establishing new clinics

1. What services do people need?
2. How can you find out what they need?
3. How can basic questions such as # beds, supplies, etc, be answered?

PG 100-17386

PROPOSALS

By Workshops for Selection of a National Priority Program

THESE ARE THE MAIN POINTS
 FROM THE PROPOSAL OF THE MEDIA WORKSHOP

General

WE PROPOSE THAT THE MEDIA SHOULD BE
 A COLLECTIVE WITH RESPONSIBILITY

would contain chapter information,
 reports on what groups are doing, pro
 and con criticisms for Cross Fertiliza-
 tion. Information will be sent to
 the paper by the chapters, the paper
 printing all or much of this or puts
 it on a list by city and type of action
 along with information on how to get
 more details.

would contain MY-10 information,
 what ALCers are up to, how the ALC is
 functioning, where travellers are, and
 other information which ALC wishes to
 communicate generally.

would include theoretical and analyt-
 ical pieces to include treatment of
 national political figures and how
 chapters might respond to their
 appearances.

Second part

WE PROPOSE THAT THE ALC MEMBERSHIP BE
 FULLY RESPONSIBLE TO THE ALC MEMBERS

as one means for this we urge the
 following structure of accountability:

a. The newspaper should be autonomous
 and separate from the ALC

b. It should be run by a collective
 spread throughout the country, open to people
 definitely reflecting a collective
 spirit, including an anti-hierarchical
 one.

c. This collective should be initially
 established as follows: chapters inter-
 ested in doing the paper should submit
 applications to the ALC within 2 weeks
 from this meeting stating why they
 want the job, what their resources are,
 what the composition of the chapter is
 (e.g. sex and occupation), and what
 their resources are. ALC then will
 distribute these statements to every
 chapter asking for an immediate refer-
 endum within 2 weeks to select one
 chapter.

to a distribution of work on the above
 we propose that ALC quickly produce a
 frequently planning effective newspaper,
 not least, containing motions passed,
 progress approved, completed minutes, etc)

as SHARPLY UNDER THE MEDIA WORKSHOP
 BE ESTABLISHED AS ALC IS POSSIBLE.

(b/n)

second resolution

WE HAVE THAT THE MEDIA WORKSHOP BE
 ORGANIZED AS A STRUCTURE OF ALC
 AND THAT THE MEDIA WORKSHOP IS IN
 A CRITICAL POSITION OF ALC IN THE POSITION
 OF MEDIA ORGANIZATION.

the or he is charged with responsibility
 for working with local chapters and
 regions in coordinating resources and
 information on the media. The ALC would
 be responsible for working with ALC and
 priority programs in developing appealing
 publicity.

(b/n)

from our
 blackhawk news bureau:

PROPOSED CH. MEMBERSHIP TO ALC
 MEDIA

In order to attempt control of
 what goes into the national media about
 ALC, we propose that ALC be collectively
 responsible for what is issued to the na-
 tional media, specifically that no state-
 ment be issued to the national media with-
 out a collective decision by the ALC nor
 shall any individual ALC member make such
 a statement without such a decision.

And that local chapters be responsible
 for their own relation to local media.

And ALC will be accountable to the mem-
 bership for its statements to the media,
 specifically including full distribution
 of such statements to every local chapter.

(b/n)

(filler)

— The new premier of Poland is Edward
 Gierczak of Katowice, formerly active in
 Silesian coal miners unions.

— The television proposal of the media
 workshop will be presented separately.

— Consensus of the media group, showing
 guidelines for resolutions are continued
 on the sports page.

— There are 4,374 lakes in central
 Russia.

REPORT FROM CHILD CARE WORKSHOP
Davenport Conference, November 29, 1971

If you think public education is messing over your children, imagine the destruction as the government and corporations get control over child care (daycare). This is already happening. It is especially important that people get themselves together on a local level now. Child care service provides a way to free parents and at the same time affords children opportunities to broaden their horizons. Community child care releases parents, especially women, from the isolation and insularity of the nuclear family. Therefore we envision "child care" as a community situation where children will have the necessary physical facilities for their well-being, and more importantly, where they will be able to develop a sense of community, a feeling of sharing and caring, and a desire to struggle for common goals. No less important would be the freedom, inspiration, and enlarged perspective parents would derive from controlling child care in their community.

The NAM Conference workshop on Child Care proposes that our workshop be incorporated into NAM interim structure as a continuing, funded, committee for research and information in this area. We have already set up a clearing house for this purpose. Our workshop will continue to function after this conference. Our contact is Myke Herschler, c/o People's Town Hall, 488 New York Avenue, Huntington, New York 11743. Telephone: (516) 423-8330 or (516) 421-9422.

We recommend that NAM chapters designate a member to coordinate child care information with our continuing committee. We also intend to utilize the Internal Discussion Bulletin to further develop a strong program on child care for NAM. The feedback and exchange that results from these contacts may make it possible for NAM to eventually develop a good program in this area. We recommend that a member of the child care workshop be elected to the new NIC, and that any workshop presenting plans for on-going programmatic activity should be represented on the NIC.

We are interested in a strong internal communications network reflecting the nature and activities of the workshops. We feel that a selection of national priority programs would be premature and ill-advised at this time.

PROPOSAL

ELECTIONS - NAHCHURRY RECOMMENDATION

NAH chapters are not obliged to participate in electoral politics. Electoral politics is a tool to be used in accordance with those program and policies of the New American Movement. Electoral programs, when pursued, will be expected to complement national programs as well as local priorities.

Structural proposal:

1. NAH will not support any presidential candidate in 1972.
2. Realizing that the Nov. 1972 elections will probably take place, NAH chapters should challenge local and national candidates; these candidates should be presented and confronted with the local and national NAH programs.
3. Local elections - Local candidates should similarly be confronted with the NAH program. Local chapters have the option to run or endorse candidates for local office where these people have endorsed the local NAH policies, as well as the national program. All candidates endorsed by NAH must be members of the local chapter. When local chapters endorse a candidate, they are obliged to participate in the campaign so that a mass base is retained and so that co-optation on crucial issues does not take place.
4. Initiative and referendum are viewed as desirable means of supplementing other activity which is designed to create a mass base. Chapter should consider I and R to gain support for their local programs. I and R on national questions, particularly those dealing with economy and imperialism, should be begun whenever possible, but only after NAH has established a wording for such proposals that will uniformly be used by all chapters. The NIC, or its designee, shall conduct research into which states allow I and R and shall disseminate such information.

Editor's Note:

More important than a structure which individual chapters establish to contend with electoral politics, is the relationship of the individual candidate or officeholder to NAH chapters, NAH projects and programs as well as the mass base that NAH is building. NAH involvement in electoral politics presupposes that there is no room in a revolutionary movement for radical politicians. Considerations are as follows:

1. The candidate serves the movement. Candidates will be expected to meet regularly with the constituency and abide by its decisions.
2. Election to public office does not relieve the individual from his/her responsibility to regularly participate in chapter activities whether those activities be leafletting or theorizing.
3. NAH chapters are expected to support those candidates who not only espouse the "proper" line but also maintain a working relationship with the constituency that goes beyond the public office.
4. A conscious effort should be made to support candidates who traditionally have been excluded from the political process on the basis of racism and sexism.

3

ELECTIONS: MAJORITY RECOMMENDATION

NOTION:

1. NAM should initiate local political parties explicitly distinct from the Democrat party.

Amendments

- a) NAM organizers should push a comprehensive democratic socialist program consistent with the NAM's overall socialist program.
- b) Party functioning should be widely conceived to include running candidates for office, posing referenda, strike support, internal education, mass demonstrations, etc.
- c) Party development should be organic, e.g.: candidates should be not run on levels higher than the corresponding level of party development, thus no candidates would be run for state wide offices until a state organization exists.
- d) Candidates must be tightly disciplined to open meetings of the party before elections and to open meetings of their constituents after elections.

CAMPUS ORGANIZING - MAJORITY POSITION

Students are taught usually to see themselves as completely distinct from and usually above the working class. Through our campaign, we would like to unite the struggle of students with those working people. In addition our work on campus should be directed against ways that the universities oppress students as students.

Students and young people have been in the forefront of various progressive movements in the past decade. The university plays a distinct role in capitalist society. Along with training a new educated sector of the labor force, it researches and develops theories and programs for the purpose of maintaining present power relationships in society and furthering social and economic development at home and abroad in the interest of the ruling class. Further as an institution employing thousands, supporting many more through grants and scholarships, and involving millions of people in its practices the university is a major force in maintaining the dominant order.

Student NAM chapters should attempt to regenerate a radical presence on campus. The difference between NAM and previous organizations, however, is that NAM groups are a concrete part of a broader movement. What this means is that NAM chapters will organize students in terms of the NAM priority programs. NAM student chapters should focus upon the class relation of the university as an institution both in its internal structure and in its relation to the outside community.

We recognize that these relations take a specific form at each institution. Hence the programs which deal with these relations must be worked out by the people who live them in the course of struggle. In other words there must be local autonomy for NAM student chapters allowing them to work out programs which relate to the general NAM program, in terms of the specific conditions at their school.

Specific types of programs which may be viable at different universities are

- I. Programs to support workers and high school students in their struggles within and outside the university community.
- II. Programs to open university facilities to all people in the surrounding community. Specifically, the university facilities should be open to community and campus workers. These facilities include education, health and recreation.
- III. Programs for combatting discrimination in hiring practices and in admission standards.
- IV. Programs for stopping tuition increases and fighting for cut backs in tuition.
- V. Programs on curriculum--making community contacts to establish women's studies, Black studies, labor studies, anti-imperialist studies and penal studies. These should be community influenced study programs.
- VI. Programs to bring workers to campus to discuss various aspects of their occupation and unions.--Including information on unemployment in various occupations and literature such as "Vocations for Social Change" and "Radicals in the Professions."
- VII. Programs to fight against the educational methodologies of the university which contribute to student alienation and prepare them to be instruments in the functioning of capitalist society. That is combatting rigid systems of requirements and prerequisites which teach obedience to existing authority, fighting systems of grading which encourage competition and elitism and stifle resistance by dividing those oppressed, fighting a lecture system which promotes passivity and teaches people not to raise critical questions.
- VIII. Programs pointing out and combatting the way a university oppresses a community and sets the community against the students and vice-versa.

Some people suggested that the formation of an independent national student union would be a positive direction for the future.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

We believe that "People Control of the Economy" should be a central principle of NAC. This means that in all specific activities, as well as in our literature, we should raise the question of "who decides?" and answer, "working people should -- men, women, and children alike, ranging from production workers through housewives, older people, "street people", etc. "People's control of the economy" opens the door to discussion of our ultimate goal and squarely confronts the new economic policy through which the government nakedly manages the economy on behalf of corporations. As a long-range program chapters are encouraged to work toward the organization of people's councils, under whatever name, including both rank and file groups in the workplace and organizations of people in the community. Economic decisions, such as the location of industry, housing, airports, and highways, locally-determined prices such as utility rates, transit fares and property tax assessments, the level and quality of services such as education and day care. People's councils, even in their infancy, should project the vision of a society which abundantly meets the full spectrum of human needs, and offer specific plans and budgets as to how this could be done in each community and region. A first step toward such councils might be city-wide or regional conferences of all forces opposing the new economic policy.

These councils, understood as a long range goal, would have four tasks. They would

- 1) Take account of social needs in the context of social potential in the fields of transportation, health, work income, education, culture, leisure, child care, old age, planning,
- 2) Take account of current social consumption on these areas
- 3) Project the gap between the actual under the present system and the potential under a people's control system.
- 4) Search for ways to address the problems of the disparity between needs and resources of various regions and groups

There are two components to the program

- 1) The struggle for a reorganization of production and services through conflict at the workplace.
- 2) A political struggle taking place in the broad community, around the allocation of resources for the achievement of social goals.

The struggle for

- a) A reorganization of production of services affords the working class, broadly defined, a chance to relate their day by day conflict at work to a larger political struggle for the utilization of production for social needs.
- 3) An attempt to extend regional struggles to effect national and international allocation of resources.

7

PROPOSED TEXT FOR US2 IN NEW INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL

(Existing NM materials are grossly deficient in dealing with anti-imperialism. Regardless of the outcome of a decision concerning the rest of the war and imperialist workshop proposal, it is essential that all NM descriptive materials include the essence of the following.)

PROPOSED TEXT FOR US2 IN NEW INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL

The struggle to build a socialist movement in the United States cannot succeed if it is conceived only as an internal problem. The politics of NM must locate American working people in a world-historical context from the beginning. It must recognize that a central task of all socialist and working class organizations is the defeat of world imperialism.

United States imperialism limits the development and threatens the lives of people throughout the third world and in the United States as well. Every successful struggle by third world people to free themselves from imperialism weakens capitalist dominance in the U.S.

One of NM's goals shall be to develop a coherent foreign policy program based upon the global interdependence of working people. Toward that end NM should seek to develop a working relationship with groups which are doing substantial anti-imperialist work from a socialist perspective. (Research, education and propaganda, as well as liberation support groups, should be invited to become NM chapters.)

The most important anti-imperialist struggle continues to be that of the Indochinese people. It is the responsibility of every NM chapter to insure that its program work is definitely related to the need to end the war. Furthermore, each chapter should seek to incorporate an anti-imperialist perspective in its ongoing education and organizing.

ACTION PROPOSALS

I. The war remains an acute crisis demanding continued action. No left organization can abandon this, thus of facts giving in to the myth that the war is almost over. As long as the war goes on, no matter its level, radicals should be in the forefront of any movement opposing it. The decrease in U.S. ground involvement might make our job more difficult, but no less important.

II. The NM will play an active role in on-going anti-war activities. We will participate on the basis of the following primary principles:

- U.S.
- Immediate withdrawal of all troops and equipment from S.E. Asia.
- End all wage controls: jobs for all
- End all forms of racial and sexual discrimination
- Promote the NM 7-point program as the basis for the peace settlement.

III. We propose the following as implementation projects, as individual NM chapters shall deem appropriate:

- A. Build contingents for local and national demonstrations on the basis of the above principles.
- B. Aggressively take our program to working people by organizing, in conjunction with local workers' groups, rallies at their work places. We should demand that the local unions endorse such rallies, and also demand that the rallies that the labor bureaucrats who oppose the war put their words into action by mobilizing their rank and file.
- C. Seek to participate in or initiate other local anti-war actions. These may include civil disobedience, being careful that the style of these actions clearly reflect our understanding of who is the enemy and who are our potential allies.

- D. Organize and get on the official ballots referendum about the war for the '72 election. The referendum should be clearly worded and include the time of the most recent presidential election of the US as a point to end the war. Where this is not feasible, the referendum should at least include a proposal for immediate and total withdrawal of all troops and equipment from Indochina.
- E. Conduct campaigns against other forms of militarism, such as chemical and biological warfare, military police aid to reactionary regimes in the third world, nuclear testing, etc., using the tactics of propaganda, demonstrations, and civil disobedience.

IV. NAM fully support the struggles of antiwar GI's and Vietnam veterans, and recognizes the key role they can and are playing in ending the war. We especially endorse and support the campaign of GI's against the class system of oppression in the military. We pledge to work for greater unity of the popular and working class antiwar forces with GI's and veterans. We also support draft resistance and the refusal of orders by GI's. An end to the war must include amnesty for deserters and draft resisters.

V. Crisis alarm system: It is possible that a successful PAC offensive this winter could force Nixon into a major escalation, perhaps with tactical nuclear weapons. We need to have laid the groundwork for an immediate and militant mass reaction, both by having educated people to the nature of Nixon's policy and the possibility of this occurrence, and by having planned in advance a course of action that can be immediately implemented, and a structure to carry it out. The alarm system would leave it to individual chapters to make arrangements for quick public demonstrations in their areas. Each chapter should, in turn, constitute itself as a crisis alarm system to do the same thing in its own area, using telephone chains, mail networks, and other forms of communication to spread the word about political actions. (A similar crisis provision should be made for national emergencies, such as Attack.)

EDUCATION

I. Every NAM chapter should devote some of its resources to education around the international aspects of imperialism and the nature of Nixon's policy to continue the war indefinitely. This activity should be coordinated with other programs, specifically programs around the economy. This should include (a) internal education to develop within NAM a more sophisticated understanding of international imperialism and (b) mass education to make clear the international nature of capitalism and the need to fight it with an international consciousness, and on the continuation of the war.

II. NAM must develop materials geared especially to anti-war and anti-imperialist work illustrating how the war affects both Indo-Chinese and American women. (e.g. issues such as the relationship between CBW and birth defects, effects of civilian casualties on Indochinese culture, changes in sex roles in both cultures, domestic effects of the war economy on women.

III. NAM periodical publications should include open forums analyzing the interrelationship between U.S. and world issues, particularly those connected to the interests and struggles of the working people. Examples include the role played by US banks and corporations in maintaining the racist apartheid government of South Africa in power; struggles of Latin American people against regimes propped up by U.S. investments and control of natural resources; US corporations' manufacture of complex equipment used in the automated battlefield in Indochina. While avoiding the bulletin board effect, information about the development of liberation movements, problems and achievements of socialist countries, and major international crises should be covered. Guest articles should be sought from specialized research/education groups such as NACW and the Africa Research Group. Debate should be kept open by publishing exchanges of letters and articles taking opposing positions.

PROPOSAL C

ANTICORPORATION ORGANIZING PRIORITY PROPOSAL

Much of what has been discussed this weekend, in terms both of general political-economic analysis and in terms of concrete programs, has focused on the need to bring together workplace and community organizing. The movement has developed some grassroots strengths in the latter; nothing of significance in the former. Anticorporation projects, imaginatively conceived, can meet some of the need for stronger workplace organizing and for liaison between it and the more developed programs of community organizing. The main strength of the anticorporation project in this regard is that it is possible to organize "around" a corporation, as well as within it--to focus people's attention on the physical, financial, social, and political effects that corporations have on their lives.

Opposing this are several weaknesses. An anticorporation project is not necessarily a socialist project. In particular, if a project is isolated, and focuses on its "target" to the exclusion of all else, it can foster regressive notions: that there can be worker control within one giant corporation; that there can be a kind of syndicalism in several. Moreover, even if the project's ideology and strategy avoid fostering such illusions, the project may remain purely a local propaganda group. If it tries to develop meaningful action strategies to local labor and community constituencies, it runs the risk of misleading these constituencies that the opposition is a single entity, rather than a complex, interrelated system, of which the local target is but one part.

A nationally coordinated effort, with "target" corporations selected according to local conditions, with communication, mutual support and some coordinated actions among groups can overcome some of these problems, or make a start at it.

Within the general framework of anticorporate organizing seem to fit large portions of specific programs discussed at the workshops. For instance, the industrial health shows such a fit; so does organizing around tax issues. Both of these programs have the virtue of broadening a project's base to call in question oppressive and unjust features which are structurally inherent in capitalism. Certain humanistic concerns of the movement--anti-racism, anti-sexism can be both natural and important parts of anti-corporate organizing. The choice of multinational corporations as targets allows us to relate imperialism, and capitalism's dependence on war, to conditions which directly and immediately oppress people at home and work.

The anticorporation workshop proposes that N/A adopt as national priority the organization, coordination, and support of broad-based anticorporate projects which embody as much as local conditions indicate of all the above concerns.

(.) Set up on a national level a communication-coordination-support group, the "Bureau of Anti-Corporate Affairs." This group's immediate tasks should be:

(a) Actively seek contacts with all people and groups who are, want to be, or have been involved in anticorporate organizing.

(b) Compile a sourcebook of materials--especially including a list of people's experiences--which all groups can use.

(c) Consider calling a national (unstructured) conference, scheduling adequate time during the June conference for meetings among people involved in corporate projects.

(d) The national "Bureau" should take as its explicit task:

The development of new ideas for anti-corporate organizing. For instance, how can the Food Consorcios take an ethical approach to socialist control of the food industry--from tractor to supermarket chains? How can anti-corporate and other groups support one another?

(e) In addition to these general tasks specify that (at this point) are still rather general should take as one of its major tasks the active development of the well worked-out and detailed program of support, safety.

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On 12/1/71 [REDACTED] b7D made available leaflets
entitled "National Interim Committee - Structural Proposal." b7D
and "The NAM Strategy for 1972," attached hereto. [REDACTED]
also made available leaflets setting forth structural proposals
from the Pittsburgh NAM and a separate proposal from PAUL
LE BLANC. These two leaflets are filed in the 1A section of
PG 100-17386.

National Interim Committee -- Structural Proposal

The current National Interim Committee wishes to propose the following structural proposal for NAI after Thanksgiving, incorporating a number of criticisms and comments we have received on the original proposal.

We propose for the continuing national structure of NAI an interim committee of 13, at least half women, to be elected by the voting delegates at the conference in a plenary-of-the-whole. We further suggest that representatives from program priority areas not elected to the interim committee sit on the NIC as ex-officio members. In voting for members of the interim committee, delegates should be informed by the knowledge of the specific tasks that the interim committee will have to perform. We foresee the following priorities for the NIC:

1. An extensive program of political education utilizing a variety of media, that deals with both broader political issues -- like the contours of an American socialism, American foreign policy, racism and sexism, and also specific issues, like how particular priority programs fit into a broader socialist analysis.
2. Development of program areas in general, and priority programs in particular. The NIC may well decide to form task forces to facilitate its work in program development and coordination.
3. The development of regions, in consultation with local chapters, along lines that are functional to the programs and interests of local groups. As a part of that work, the convening of regional conferences to plan regional coordination and to choose regional travelers for the period between this conference and the founding convention.
4. Fund raising.
5. Newspaper.
6. Hiring of staff.
7. Office and internal communication.
8. Press relations.
- 9.

0 *THURSDAY PROGRAM*
N.A.A. NATIONAL

THURSDAY N.A.A. STRUCTURE

At last Sunday's meeting the National Interim Committee unanimously adopted a structural proposal which it will present to the conference for adoption. The main concerns were that any structure have a strong emphasis on people involved in organizing projects on the local level as well as being regionally representative. It was also felt that the provision passed at the first N.I.C. meeting that at least half of all leadership bodies be composed of women be continued.

Briefly, the N.I.C. will recommend that:

1 - A National Program Committee be set up composed of two members elected by each of the program workshops at the conference. This group would meet periodically and be responsible for coordination and development of programs after the conference.

2 - A Regional Organizing Committee be set up composed of two people elected by the regional caucuses at the conference. The N.I.C. will recommend that the country be divided into seven regions: Northeast, Border States, South, Midwest, Mountain and Plains states, Southwest, and the West Coast. The responsibility of the regional organizing committee will be to develop regions between now and the next N.A.A. conference and where possible have regional conferences which could develop regional programs and temporary regional structures.

3 - That a National Interim Committee be extended and that it be composed of four at-large members elected by the conference, two members of the regional organizing committee, and those members of the program organizing committee who are representing national priority programs.

All these initials may sound a little confusing but it's really pretty simple and I think does guarantee adequate program and regional participation in N.A.A. Also keep in mind that any structure set up at Thanksgiving is only interim until the N.A.A. National Conference to be held late this spring or early this summer.

1. The primary aim of the New American Movement for the decade of the 70's is to put socialism on the agenda: that is, to shift the political discussion in America to the left and to make the debate around socialism the central question which is debated seriously by the end of the 70's by the entire political spectrum. That will happen because there will be a political force in America, contending for power in the economic and political realm, which is explicitly for socialism and which holds the attention of a mass majority of Americans and the loyalty of a significant minority. As materialists, we understand that what will make this possible is the deepening crisis in the American economic system and the internal economic, political, and social crisis which is likely to develop. But as dialectical materialists we also understand the crucial role to be played by conscious human activity in transforming the brute economic facts into a phenomenon that creates a self-conscious socialist force. Nixon recognizes this—which is why repression has become so important to his strategy. One of the points that he repeatedly makes in selling himself for re-election to his wealthy supporters is that he has succeeded in dealing with the movement for social change, terrorizing those in the streets, undermining the anti-war movement, and basically pacifying the country. In this he has been greatly aided by mistakes of the movement and by the refusal of the AFL-CIO to provide any focus for opposition to Nixon's economic policies.

There are two key stones, not temporally separable, to placing socialism on the agenda: a. the development of a consciousness that the problems of this country cannot be solved within the capitalist framework, and that socialism is the only real alternative; and b. the development of a consciousness on the part of the working class, the key to any struggle for socialism, that class struggle is actually possible and that something can be won. Increasingly the question for the 70's must will be "O.K. What's your alternative?" Socialist intellectuals often misunderstand this question and think that it has been answered when we tell people about socialism. That is necessary but not sufficient. The alternative people are seeking must include a force that can bring about what they want. Any working people were for socialism before the 60's—but they settled for the left-wing of the Democratic Party because it was the only force around that was real. Whatever the limitations on them as a strategy, mass demonstrations in the period 1964-68 were crucial in giving the anti-war visibility, hence convincing people that they too could be part of this anti-war sentiment without completely isolating themselves from their near-normal and even respectable life in America. The problem was that the anti-war movement had no strategy to make these demonstrations relate to any on-going struggle in people's daily lives. And it was only in linking up with everyday life, and most importantly the life of working people in the workplace, that a movement could ever get the social power to cause serious crisis for the capitalist system. Without this strategy, the anti-war movement could not deal with the combination of heavy repression plus the seeming Nixon stunts to decelerate the ground war.

2. The reaction to the limitations of the anti-war movement have been of 2 very different sorts, both of which shared the inability to see and appreciate the tremendous importance the anti-war movement exercised in limiting options for the war-makers while that anti-war movement was relatively together and public. The first, and most predominant reaction, visible not only in every campus in the country but also in the collapse of many community-wide anti-war groups in the past year, has been a despair of political activity that expresses itself in every form from moving to the country to apathy to working on the McGovern campaign. Many radicals, coming to a realization that a working class orientation is crucial, have failed to note how critical this kind of despair on the campuses is. While a student movement will not make a revolution, the milieu of struggle that such a movement helps to foster cannot be lightly dismissed. A small fraction of those who were

radicalized in the 60's have moved into working class communities and sought employment in factories, hospitals, offices, etc. These people, usually the most conscious and politically aware people in the old movement, have recognized that no revolution in America will be possible without the self-activity of the working class as the primary element in the revolutionary struggle. Seeing how the movement of the 60's had no real roots amongst the working class, these people see themselves as playing a critical role in the development of consciousness at the point of production. For are they simply 'colonizing' a part of these people recognize themselves not as some foreign element but as an integral part of the working class whose political needs in part derive from their own need to be liberated through a socialist revolution. But in the initial enthusiasm about getting to the 'real place', the point of production, they have very often neglected the development of a strategy about what to do when working people start to agree. The natural tendency is to channel developing militancy into the struggle that is then developing in the factory or the hospital or the office, challenging the bosses and the union leadership simultaneously. The problem with this strategy is that while it is a crucial step, it cannot by itself spontaneously not defend itself: i.e. these struggles are usually lost because the various unions are isolated from each other, and when they are won, they are usually won in such a narrow area (e.g. wages, extra-benefits, etc) that they do not lead beyond themselves to raising more fundamental societal questions. For these larger questions the workers are then forced to look towards the Democratic Party as the only group on a national level that addresses these questions and comes to power around its program. If NPP is so sneaky to working people it will have to do much more than coordinate the already-existing activities of local working class organizers--it will have to initiate programs and act in a public and visible way.

4. There is already developing an alternative way of acting on the national level to confront national problems that will not be adequately addressed by rank and file caucuses, free health clinics, or working-class-oriented underground newspapers. That alternative is the demonstrations being projected for the Republican National Convention in San Diego. Unless NPP becomes extremely visible as an alternative way for people to move, these demonstrations will be the public face of the left in America in 1972, just as the Chicago demonstrations coupled with campus rebellions was the public face of the left in 1968. San Diego demonstrations are not bad in themselves and might even conceivably be part of a good larger strategy. But that is not the way that they are emerging, and if they occur in the absence of a public left force contending for its own sophisticated and relevant program it could be a real disaster. For movement people, the alternative will be San Diego, which sneaks to the national problems but in the wrong way, or "local base-building" which will not even address the problem. These two levels of activity need not be counterposed. In reality, a national focus can only make sense if there are strong local bases where the crucial day-to-day work is done. But this local work will be frustrating, isolated, and ultimately fruitless unless it is perceived by the people with whom we come into contact at the local level as part of a national strategy (not just perceived by the organizers or people who had contact with the movement of the sixties, but most importantly by the people we are talking to). NPP can do this. Therefore, for most working people, the alternative will be San Diego or the Democratic Party, and they will undoubtedly choose the latter.

5. But how can NPP provide a real alternative? Must it just be perceived as another sect. arm and not as a national force? Well, that is inevitable if that is how the people in NPP consider themselves. NPP will never be considered an alternative to political activity in the Democratic Party unless that is how we project ourselves, both in what we say and what we do.

6. It would be premature for NPP to run a national candidate. Electoral activity will undoubtedly become one focus of NPP's activities in the years ahead. But we have learnt enough about social-democratic formations in the past to know that a real socialist movement cannot rely on an electoral strategy, though it can use such

a strategy. "What we can do in the electoral arena is limited until we are better known. But in 1972 we can project PVI as a national opposition. The primary form this opposition will take will be around programs that are nationally known and coordinated. But the programs must be seen as part of a National Opposition--so that people get the sense that there is an organized force that provides some alternative to the capitalist parties. A national convention of oppositional pro-socialist elements at the end of the summer, countervailing to the national conventions of the major parties, can give the opposition a public presence in a much better way than any demonstration by itself could. But such a conference would have to be programmatic--aimed not primarily at developing a new party but at developing further the programs of opposition that emerge at our national convention in June, 1972. An obvious and effective focus for such opposition would be a nation-wide response to Nixon's economic policies, which is why I suggest that we adopt it at this conference of PVI. A response to Nixon's economic policies will only be taken seriously if proposed and developed and publicized nationally; yet it will only be real if it manifests itself not just in mass conferences and national actions, but in on-going daily work in all PVI chapters around the country. The process is dialectical: local responses to Nixon's economic policies are crucial, but it gets to be taken more seriously when people hear about it as being part of something larger than themselves and the oppositional elements that they personally have come into contact with. The whole nourishes the parts, but has no real existence without the parts. A national presence is indispensable, but has no meaning if that presence isn't continually being consciously used to create local realities.

7. "National presence does not come automatically by declaring ourselves national. The national leadership of PVI has two main jobs: to help create local realities, and to help create the national presence. These are the criteria by which the national leadership should be chosen: do they have talents in being able to go to an area and stimulate the growth of PVI as a viable force or do they have talents in being able to deal with the problem of creating a national presence. It is ridiculous to argue that such talents are less important than that of the local organizers: the local organizer should do that, but the talent of the local organizer is not what is needed (though in some people the talents overlap) to create PVI as a national reality. If we take the task of building a national focus seriously then it is simply wrong and destructive to PVI to saddle it with a leadership that cannot or will not provide national leadership. We need people who have or can develop a national perspective, and who have or can learn the talents of creating a national presence. It would be equally ridiculous to argue that people who are good local organizers should stop what they are doing because their talents are needed on a more important level. The point is to recognize people's talents and to build on them. Imagine what would have happened if people had refused to allow Allenby to run again since he was 'old leadership' or because he was becoming a national superstar! The fact is that if good leadership is chosen at our national conference in November and it begins to get some kind of national recognition outside of the movement, then, provided it is responsible leadership, the fact of national recognition should be an argument for retaining them in national leadership. I say this as someone who will not run for the national leadership in November and who has seen too many good people made the subject of others' petty jealousies and personal feelings of inadequacy. It is not wrong to criticize the leadership for not providing good leadership--and I shall certainly reserve that right for myself in the next few months. But if it is good leadership it should be strongly supported by all of us--both against the internal attacks from the thousands of socialist intellectuals in America who can never build but who are experts at sniping at anyone who does try to build or provide leadership, and against the inevitable attacks from the media and the state. While it is important to develop our own media, and to engage in struggle against the hegemony of the bourgeois media, it is also crucial to use the established media where we can to

not our existence and our program known. We have not to infect the super-militant attitude towards the press that occurred in the 60's; the notion that that we were doing was so 'heavy' that we couldn't trust the media at our meetings. It is certainly true that we will not get a fair deal in the bourgeois press; but- it is also true that there are many newspapers, both in local newspapers and radio and t.v. and in the national newspapers and t.v. who are or could be sympathetic to what we are trying to do. These people should be cultivated, helped to understand that there is no such thing as 'objective journalism', nor treated with the dignity that they deserve as human beings instead of simply seeing them as representatives of their classes, whom they often detest. And if we are ever to be a mass-membership organization we must overcome the fear of exposure to masses that only the media can give. We must not to underestimate the dangers in media work; the sense that you have something when you really don't, the false glamour that tends to foster disunity. But when people come to realize that movement work is not just being on t.v. but also a lot of very hard daily work, (including boring and sometimes alienating meetings that are often indispensable to serious work); but the movement of the sixties went to paranoid extremes on this question. Ironically, that left the media free to pick its own spokesmen and men as it saw fit. Hence the emergence of the likes, Jim Padden, and others who said things that could not be influenced by the masses of people in the movement since there was no organizational structure by which they were accountable to. That will be inevitable as long as the movement does not choose spokesmen and carefully design attempts to use the media creatively.

So far, I have been concerned mostly with how to become a serious political fact in 1972. But we must be careful to not be opportunistic in our desire to become important. And here we must reject the stupid notions that developed in the movement that 'opportunism' is the characteristic of using every opportunity (media, speeches, articles, etc) to get your existence and your ideas known. From opportunism is the habit of changing your ideas or hiding your ideas because you claim you can not come forward in the short run if you do so. Then later, such like Clark Kent, you will suddenly reveal what you are really about. This strategy must be rejected. What I have in mind particularly is the following:

When Chris Marshall, Theodor Cook, and myself decided to form the New American Movement we made it clear that we wanted to work with people who believed that this was the time to create an organization that was explicitly for socialism and said so. We made it quite clear, in our written material, that we wanted to build a particular kind of organization-not just any kind of organization that people wanted. And in everything we wrote we invited people who did not share our general vision to go elsewhere and do their own thing. I think that we left open literally hundreds of questions that could be worked out together, but worked out by people who shared an initial basic conception. And I believe that is the way it should remain. Socialism can be put on the agenda in America only if we are un-front about what we believe from the start. That does not mean that we have to club people over the heads with our ideas ("Hello, I'm socialist. Who are you?"). But it does mean that we have to start talking about socialism from the start and from the start raising the question of the relationship of each of our programs to our idea of socialism. The criterion by which our programs should be judged is: does this program advance people's understanding of the need to struggle for socialism and the possibility of doing so? While it would be ridiculous to apply any mechanical formulations to how we evaluate whether any particular struggle does in fact do this, this at least should consciously be our criterion and we should make it clear to people when we recruit into the New American Movement that that is what we are thinking about. The greatest enemies of socialism have been its professed friends: those who were anxious about what they were about and who never raised the question of socialism because it was always necessary. We have not to educate ourselves about socialism so that we have a better understanding of what we want and how to get it. At its best just a slogan: socialism is the only possible answer for America. And for radicals, it is still the case that honesty and truth are our very strongest weapons. 3/23/71

TC 100-17386

Copies of this memo have been designated for the files of all individuals and/or organizations mentioned in the informant's statement.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-455682)

DATE: 1/13/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-64572) (P)

SUBJECT: "SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"
IS - NEW LEFT

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 8/17/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the publication "Socialist Revolution". One (1) copy of this letterhead memorandum is enclosed for St. Louis and Buffalo for their information.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because information reported by some of the informants, if disclosed, could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness, and thus adversely affect the defense interests of the United States.

The following sources were utilized:

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 17 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-66115) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-54712) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-59800) [REDACTED]
 - (1 -) [REDACTED] (INDEX)
 - (1 -) [REDACTED] (INDEX)
 - (1 - 100-68441) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-55253) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-39116) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-23963) (ANNE FARRAR)
 - (1 - 100-60740) (JAMES WEINSTEIN)
 - (1 - 100-64024) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-59768) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-46520) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-51820) [REDACTED]
 - (1 -) [REDACTED] (INDEX)

b7c

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

JWR:mba
(21)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



100-66740-90

SF 100-64572
JWR:mba

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SF T-1
see nonsymbol source
page

100-64572-33

SF T-2
see nonsymbol source
page

100-64572-33

SF T-3
see nonsymbol source
page

Instant letterhead memorandum

SF T-4
is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-5
is [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SF T-6
is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-7
is [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SF T-8
is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-9
see nonsymbol source
page

100-64572-15

SF T-10
is [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SF T-11
is a confidential
source in Milwaukee

[REDACTED]

SF 100-64572
JWR:mba

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SF T-12

is [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SF T-13

is [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SF T-14

see nonsymbol source
page

[REDACTED]

SF 100-64572
JWR:mba

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SF T-1
is [REDACTED] b7c
Postal Inspector's
Office
San Francisco, California

100-64572-33

SF T-2
is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] identity
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Wells
Fargo Bank
Columbus Avenue Branch
San Francisco, California

100-64572-33

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SF T-3
is [REDACTED]
Second Class
Publishing Section
Postal Services
Department
San Francisco, California

Instant letterhead memorandum

SF T-9
is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wells College
Aurora, New York

100-64572-15


SF 100-64572
JWR:mba

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SF T-14
is


University of California
at Santa Cruz,
California



b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco, California

January 13, 1972

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

I. NATURE OF PUBLICATION

In an issue of the "Guardian", dated November 15, 1969, page 12, the publication "Socialist Revolution" was described in the following way:

"Advanced industrial society has transformed the class struggle. Internationally, it has meant a world wide imperialist system dominated by the United States. Within America, it has transformed the nature of work and therefore the nature of the working-class. To help comprehend this transformation, a prerequisite to the development of mass socialistic consciousness is the purpose of "Socialist Revolution."

The "Guardian" is self-described as a "independent radical news weekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest weekly in America.

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Searched _____
Serialized 5/
Indexed ✓
Filed ✓

OB

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

II. PHYSICAL OPERATION

A. LOCATION

On October 29, 1971, the Agenda Publishing Company, publishers of "Socialist Revolution", submitted a forwarding address of 3800 17th Street, San Francisco, California, 94114, from 1445 Stockton Street, San Francisco, California.

SF T-1
December 16, 1971

B. FINANCES

The Agenda Publishing Company maintains a checking account at Wells Fargo Bank, Columbus Avenue Branch, San Francisco, California. As of December 17, 1971, this account had a balance of \$364. The authorized signatures of this account are [REDACTED] and ANNIE FARRAR. b7c

SF T-2
December 17, 1971

C. DISTRIBUTION

On November 5, 1971, Agenda Publishing Company sent 1,440 copies of "Socialist Revolution" through the mail under second class postage rates.

SF T-3
December 6, 1971

III. STAFF OF "SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

"Socialist Revolution", Number 7, Volume 2,
Number 1, January - February, 1972, attributed publica-
tion preparation to the following individuals:

Carl Boggs
Gail Pellet
David W. Eakins
Anne Farrar
John Judis
Karl Klare
Martin Murray
Jane Lawhon
James Weinstein
Eli Zaretsky

Working with the above named individuals are
the following:

Richard Lichtman
Martin J. Sklar

CARL BOGGS

[REDACTED]

b7c

SF T-4

November 26, 1970

The November 11, 1969, issue of "Student
Life" contained an article entitled "NUC
Organized to Mobilize Radical Students,
Faculty". Carl Boggs was listed as one
of three authors of this article, which
read in part:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

"A new radical political organization at Washington University, the New University Conference, has been formed with the goal of mobilizing faculty members and graduate students. Part of a national organization of campus radicals, the NUC is committed to build a 'free university in a free society', as part of the general struggle for liberation from American capitalism, racism, imperialism, and male supremacy."

[REDACTED]

SF T-4
November 26, 1970

[REDACTED]

SF T-5
July 31, 1970

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

[REDACTED]

b7c

SF T-6
April 4, 1952

ANNE FARRAR

Anne Farrar, also known as Anne Farrar Weinstein, was born on September 13, 1939, at Washington, D.C., and was formerly married to Martin Edward Eisenberg who was born on January 31, 1940, at Bronx, New York. Her mother is Margery S. Farrar, who, in 1968, resided at 1380 Waverly Road, San Marino, California. Anne Farrar traveled to Cuba from Mexico on July 29, 1968, utilizing United States Passport Number F 860 314.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

SF T-14
August 10, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b7c

SF T-7
July 23, 1970

The VB was formed in June, 1969, by a coalition of New Left organizations to encourage American youth to travel to Cuba in defiance of a ban on travel to that country by the United States Department of State. The ostensible purpose of the travel was to assist the Castro regime in the harvesting of sugar cane and other agricultural products and to give young Americans the experience of living in a revolutionary communist country.

JAMES EDWARD WEINSTEIN

James Edward Weinstein was born on July 17, 1926, at New York City, New York. Weinstein advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on October 23, 1959, that he had joined the Labor Youth League (LYL) in 1950 and joined the CPUSA in 1953. He stated that he attended CP meetings on a monthly basis until 1956, at which time he became inactive, but never formally resigned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

The LYL and the CPUSA were cited by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

At an executive meeting of the LYL, Lower East Side, on December 4, 1956, at New York City, New York, it was stated that James Weinstein had recently inherited over \$2,000,000.00 from his grandparents.

SF T-8
December 7, 1956

[REDACTED]

b7c

SF T-9
October 18, 1968

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

position of "participatory democracy", SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June, 1969, which resulted in the following three factions:

Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA), and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains the SDS National Office at 1225 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois. The official publication of SDS, "New Left Notes", is published in Chicago.

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June, 1969, until its closing in February, 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage", with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

WSA, a faction of SDS, was expelled from SDS in June, 1969, by the then dominant Weatherman faction, but continued to use the name SDS and opened an office in Boston, Massachusetts. WSA aligned ideologically with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), and in February, 1971, moved to Chicago, Illinois, where it opened the SDS National Office at 1225 South Wabash.

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"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

RYM, a pro-communist revolutionary youth organization, was organized in 1969, first as a faction within the SDS, then as a separate group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. RYM was unsuccessful in attracting support, and by mid-1970, it was practically defunct.

The PLP was founded in 1962 by individuals expelled from the CPUSA for following the Chinese communist line. Its objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and MAO Tse-tung thought.

RICHARD LICHTMAN

Richard Lichtman was listed as a sponsor in an advertisement published by the Professional Committee of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which appeared in the April, 11, 1967, issue of the San Francisco "Chronicle". This advertisement exhorted the reader to join the listed sponsors in protesting the war in Vietnam by supporting the April 15, 1967, demonstration against the war.

The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was an ad hoc organization which organized demonstrations against the war in Vietnam at New York City, New York and San Francisco, California, on April 15, 1967.

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"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

Richard Lichtman was the speaker at a public forum sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California, on July 26, 1968. Lichtman had recently returned from a two week visit to Cuba, and in his talk he praised the classless society he had viewed in that country.

SF T-10
August 2, 1968

The SWP was cited by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C

SF T-11
December, 1960

IV. CONTENTS

The following articles were contained in the January - February, 1972, issue of "Socialist Revolution":

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

1. "The Personal and the Political", by John Judis.
2. The New American Movement.
3. "Who rules the Corporation?", by James O'Connor. A reply to this article by Robert Fitch.

James O'Connor spearheaded publication of a biweekly paper called "Realities", which began publication in October, 1965, at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, where O'Connor was employed as an Assistant Professor in the Economics Department. The announced purpose of this publication was "to provide a radical center for the cold war weary citizens of St. Louis to gather with many people who failed to share in the affluent society". In a letter dated February 26, 1966, O'Connor advised the subscribers to the paper that the next issue would be the last. He said that the failure of the paper was due to the fact that there was no radical public in St. Louis.

SF T-12
March 29, 1966

A source advised that [REDACTED] was connected with the "Revolutionary Union" during the time of its formation. b7c

SF T-13
July 24, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was founded in early 1968 and is a militant, semiclandestine organization. Its objectives, as set out in its publications, are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working-class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

Under caption titled "Response", were two articles:

1. "The Seattle Liberation Front and Women's Liberation", [illegible]
2. "Don't Speak Falsely Now, The Hour is Growing Late", by Michael Lerner.

In an article entitled "NAM - Moving The Left Wing", dated Tuesday, November 9, 1971, University of California at Los Angeles, California, "Daily Bruin", Lerner is described as one of the organizers for the New American Movement. In this same article, NAM self describes itself as a "mass organization of socialist seen as an interim institution built for the next several years that can move to consolidate and provide leadership for the marked trend towards the left in recent years. The basic organizing

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"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

device of the NAM will be the development of programs around which people can be mobilized to struggle".

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 13, 1971

Title "SOCIALIST REVOLUTION"

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum, dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-69522)

DATE: 2/7/72

cc: ~~100-69522~~

SA [REDACTED]

b7c

SUBJECT: NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT (NAM)
SM - NEW LEFT

Re Cleveland airtel to the Bureau, dated 12/14/71,
with letterhead memorandum (Serial 100-69522-85).

1 - 100-69522
1 - 100-66115
1 - 100-64024
① - 100-60740 (JIM WEINSTEIN)
1 - 105-23963 (ANNE FARBER)
7 - 100-NEW
1 - 100-66116
1 - 100-45535
2 - 100-NEW
1 - 100-55253
1 - 100-69747
1 - 100-47063
1 - 100-71509
2 - 100-NEW
2 - 100-NEW
2 - 100-NEW
2 - 100-NEW
2 - 100-NEW
2 - 100-NEW
2 - 100-NEW
1 - 100-54395 (WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE)

b7c

HYM/sms
(30)

100-60740

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 7 1972	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

100-60740-100

b7D

Referenced letterhead memorandum reflects that [REDACTED] made available the following list of persons invited to attend the National Program Conference of NAM at Davenport, Iowa, November 25 - 29, 1971:

[REDACTED] b7D
JIM WEINSTEIN - San Francisco
ANNE FARRAR - San Francisco

Source also made available sheets of paper containing names of people in various states who had been in contact with NAM. Extent of involvement in NAM unknown. Among those shown under the heading "California Contacts" were the following:

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California 94107

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California

[REDACTED]
Oakland, California 94618

[REDACTED]
Berkeley, California 94709

[REDACTED]
Berkeley, California 94704

[REDACTED]
El Cerrito, California 94530

[REDACTED]
Santa Cruz, California

Under the heading "Additions," the following was shown:

SF 100-69522
HYM/sms

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California

Under communications to [REDACTED] who has been active in NAM, the following were shown:

[REDACTED]
Berkeley, California

[REDACTED]
Oakland, California 94602

[REDACTED]
El Cerrito, California 94530

[REDACTED]
Berkeley, California 94704

This source further advised that one [REDACTED] had recently contacted the NAM office in Cleveland and had furnished [REDACTED] Among names and organizations listed were:

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California

Lead set out in referenced airtel requested that extent of New Left involvement be determined and suggested that we consider possibility that names may be aliases of New Left fugitives and/or ADEX subjects.

ACTION: Open 100-New cases where indicated; file other copies.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC *W - 60 740*

DATE: *8/25/72*

FROM : SA *[REDACTED]* *b7c*

SUBJECT: *JAMES WEINSTEIN*
SM-C

In connection with the destruction of channelizing memoranda, the information contained on the serials listed below was incorporated in a report dated *8-22-72*. The review for this report was made from serial *1* through serial *126*.

In accordance with the above, the following serials are to be destroyed:

Volume	Serials (List by serial or serial scope.)
<i>(3)</i>	<i>96 , 99</i>
	<i>Serial 96</i>
	<i>cannot</i>
	<i>be destroyed</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>116 , 124 , 125</i>
	<i>Done</i>
	<i>5</i>

No. of copies _____

Approved _____

Destroyed by *5*

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
AUG 31 1972	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	
Date <i>10/31/72</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

FILE

DESCRIPTION

SAN FRANCISCO FILE

SUBJECT EDWARD WEINSTEIN

FILE NO. 100 - 60740

VOLUME NO. 4

SERIALS 101

thru

147

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward WeinsteinREVIEWED BY WST 3/78
Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
101	2/2/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	2	2	
102	2/9/72	c.v. memo to SAC	4	4	
103	2/9/72	c.v. memo to SAC	9	2	
104	2/9/72	c.v. memo to SAC	4	3	
105	8/29/68	Rome Letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-60359
106	10/24/68	Rome Letter to HQ	1	0	" " " "
107	12/30/68	Rome Letter to HQ	1	0	" " " "
108	11/3/69	S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	
109	Not Dated	FD-160 Indices search slip	1	1	
110	2/22/72	P.G. memo to SAC	23	23	
111	5/4/72	S.F. memo to SAC	1	1	
112	5/3/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	5	5	

File No: 100-60740 Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
113	2/22/72	FD-306 Informant report	7	7	
114	3/27/72	S.F. memo to SNC	2	2	
115	5/24/72	S.F. report to HQ	10	0	referred
116		Destroyed			
117	6/5/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	3	3	
118	6/20/72	S.F. memo to SAC	5	4	
119	6/20/72	S.F. LHM	15	15	
120	6/20/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	4	4	
121	6/29/72	FD-125 Record request	3	1	
122	6/27/72	MP Airtel to HQ	4	4	
123	6/27/72	S.F. memo to SAC	2	2	
124		Destroyed			

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
125		Destroyed			
126	7/27/72	S.F. memo to SAC	4	2	
127	8/15/72	FD-125 Record Request	1	1	
128	8/22/72	S.F. report to HQ	14	0	see HQ 65-60359
128	8/22/72	copy of S.F. report to HQ	14	0	see HQ 65-60359
128	8/22/72	copy of S.F. report to HQ	14	0	see HQ 65-60359
129	8/22/72	S.F. LHM	1	0	see HQ 65-60359
130	8/24/72	Another Gov't Agency to Secret Service	1	0	see HQ 65-60359
131	8/24/72	S.F. LHM	6	6	
132	8/24/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	2	0	see HQ 65-60359
133	8/24/72	S.F. memo to file	1	0	see HQ 65-60359
134	8/24/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	2	0	see HQ 65-60359

File No: 100-60740Re: Edward Weinstein

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
135	8/22/72	S.F. memo to SAC	2	2	
136	9/6/72	FD-306 Informant report	5	5	
137	8/25/72	FD-338 Channelization form	1	1	
138	8/24/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-60359
139	10/26/72	S.F. LHM	13	13	
140	10/26/72	S.F. Letter to HQ	2	2	
141		Missing From Volume		0	
142	2/2/73	S.F. memo to SAC	3	3	
143	3/27/73	FD-306 Informant report	2	2	
144	6/20/73	New American movement paper clipping	1	1	
145	6/29/73	S.F. memo to file	2	2	
146	1/23/74	New American Movement (Articles)	4	4	
147	7/2/74	FD-306 Informant report	2	2	